HUMAN EVENTS

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What's Happened to the Right to Be Left Alone?

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

One of the most maddening aspects of the benevolent paternalism that passes for government in the United States today is to be found in the bland process by which bureaucratic opinion takes on the force and effect of law.

The process pervades the whole of government everywhere. Radical integration is held to be an affirmative good, in schools, hospitals and housing developments; therefore, integration will be compelled or federal funds will be withheld. Billboards are viewed as distasteful; therefore, under penalty of law, billboards must go. The government conceives some interest in the American bathroom; so the American citizen must answer all the bathroom questions on his census form, or the citizen will go to jail.

Nowhere in our government is this arrogance of power less restrained, or more abused, than in the Food and Drug Administration. Here is the pietistic face of Big Brother, solicitous but firm, looking after our waist lines. Perhaps we ought to be grateful, but how did the FDA get control of the icebox? Who says that Big Brother knows best?

Two recent incidents are typical of the FDA's obsessive drive to impose its will, by law, on everyone else.

In New York, on the complaint of the FDA, marshals recently swooped down upon the Ohsawa Foundation at 317 Second Ave., and there confiscated a large quantity of "macrobiotic foods" and a large quantity of books and pamphlets on Zen cookery. Now, it is important to understand that the foods themselves were not contaminated in any way. They were not mislabeled. The barley flour was pure barley flour, the Azuki beans precisely as described; the roasted malt, soy sauce, rice cakes, millet seeds and sesame oil were not adulterated in any way.

Dr. James Goddard, commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, is going far beyond the protection of citizens from harmful products.

It was the ideas that were bad. The Zen philosophy holds that a certain diet is affirmatively good, and that certain of these foods will cure diseases ranging from apoplexy to trachoma. In the view of the FDA, and FDA is doubtless right, dandelion root tea bags are not adequate and effective treatment for anemia, appendicitis, arthritis, burns, cancer, cataracts, constipation, diabetes and so on down the line.

"Such diets are dangerous," says the FDA in a press release. Four persons are known to have died in New Jersey and one in California from following the Zen precepts religiously. So the food must be seized and the books condemned.

Why? In all seriousness, why? If a relative handful of Zen Buddhists think they will make it to nirvana on soybean paste, why should the federal government say them nay? Is this a threat to the public health of such magnitude that the very idea of Zen dieting must be routed out by writs and injunctions? And if the federal bureaucracy has power to condemn the religious diets of the Zen cultists, what of its power over the diets of orthodox Jews and Catholic monks?

The second incident is of much wider application. On June 17 the FDA laid down sweeping regulations governing the labeling and fortification of a variety of food products. Henceforth, if the FDA's edict stands up in court, a new label must appear on dietary supplements:

"Vitamins and minerals are supplied in abundant amounts by the foods we eat. The Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council recommends that dietary needs be satisfied by foods. Except for persons with special medical needs, there is no scientific basis for recommending routine use of dietary supplements."

**These are plainly value judg
These are opinions. They m
the very best opinions, but
all they amount to. Yet und
rule-making power, the FDA pro-
poses to transform these opinions
into binding law.**

Nutrients may be added to certain foods "only if they have real value." Fortified foods will become illegal "if the labeling or advertising contains any statements or pictures implying that a diet of ordinary foods will not supply adequate amounts of vitamins and minerals." The FDA says flatly that "excessive amounts of vitamins and minerals cannot be used by the body." Therefore, no man may use them.

Doubtless the Food and Nutrition Board has abundant evidence to support its view. No layman is in a position to argue. But if a man "feels good" by reason of a multi-vitamin tablet, or thinks he "gets energy" from a fortified cereal, what business is this of Big Brother? A whole lot of therapy, as every physician knows, is entirely in the mind. Suppose vast sums of money are squandered on useless vitamin pills? Much vaster sums are squandered on bookies and blondes, in ways that may also lift the human spirit.

The most precious of all rights, Brandeis once remarked, is the right to be let alone. Someone ought to chisel that motto in stone on the portals that lead to the FDA.

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Important Letter Coming to You

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We ask that you please give it your attention and take action on it as soon as possible. Thank you.

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YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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Dedicated Associate James L. Wick (1897-1964)

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CAPITAL BRIEFS

● Rep. Thomas M. Rees, a freshman Los Angeles Democrat, has become the laughing stock of the House for pulling a king-sized political boner last week. When California's GOP gubernatorial candidate, Ronald Reagan, tossed a breakfast for 14 GOP governors at the Los Angeles Country Club, Rees snapped that the club had the "strictest racial caste system" in the state and "barred admission of any minority group." Reagan retorted in a news conference: "Hard to believe, because Gov. Brown, an honorary member of the club, was playing [golf] there on the Sabbath." An aide to Pat Brown confirmed the Reagan story.

● Rep. Howard ("Bo") Callaway (R.-Ga.) has formally opened his campaign for the Georgia governorship with polls giving him an excellent chance to become the first Republican since Reconstruction to win the office. Callaway heads a strong ticket and the GOP is expected to pick up anywhere from one to four House seats now held by the Democrats.

● Office of Economic Opportunity Director R. Sargent Shriver has put a $30-$40 billion price tag on his campaign to eradicate poverty. In a recent television appearance Shriver said that the "War on Poverty" could be won within 10 years, but Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz tells associates that Shriver was talking nonsense.

● While the United States is preoccupied with disarming, the Soviets are increasing their military hardware. Timothy Sosnovy, specialist on the Soviet economy on the staff of the Library of Congress, writes in the July issue of **Foreign Affairs** that the new Soviet five-year plan puts "guns before butter."

● Insiders are predicting that LBJ's new commission to study the draft will endorse Defense Secretary Robert McNamara's trial balloon that all Americans serve their government for at least two years. The commission may also come up with proposals to please civil rights groups, since it is headed by Burke Marshall, formerly an assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division. One interesting fact: Out of 21 members of the commission, only one has been a career military man.

● President Johnson, expressing high confidence in his standing with the voters, has told reporters he might visit all 50 states before the November elections. LBJ, it is said, desperately wants to prove that he's more popular than the current reading of the polls would suggest.

● Republican politicos are chuckling over one reporter's description of Gov. George Romney's evangelistic oratory at the Governor's Conference in Los Angeles. Romney, noted the reporter, "is the kind of man who can make a political cliche such as 'the choice is ours' sound like a sentence from the Sermon on the Mount."

● Bobby Kennedy has apparently been endorsed for President by Marshal Tito's Yugoslav regime. Radio Belgrade recently carried a dispatch by its Washington correspondent noting Kennedy's opposition to U.S. policy in Viet Nam. The report then continued: "Rumors have been spreading of late, despite Kennedy's denials about the possibility of his running for U.S. President in 1968. Commentators here [Washington] point out that the senator from New York enjoys great sympathy among the population, particularly the youth, and many influential personages are willing to support him."

● Two Northern Democrats have publicly charged that leaders of their own party practice vote fraud. New York City Councilman Theodore Weiss, whose apparent primary victory over Rep. Leonard Farbstein was reversed in an "official canvass," said flatly that party officials stole his election. Illinois State Rep. Abner Mikva, who lost a primary challenge to Rep. Barrett O'Hara (D.-Ill.), told newsmen that votes were stolen in his race but probably not enough to affect the outcome.

● A top anti-poverty official has rejected the aid of a New Jersey businessman who sought to set up a program to train the unemployed as scientific and technical aides. Joseph A. Kershaw, assistant director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, wrote the businessman thanking him for his suggestion but insisting: "The basic problem we now face with an idea of this sort is that the economy is so fully employed as to make employment-generating schemes inappropriate."

● Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty, the maverick Democrat who scored impressively against Gov. Pat Brown in the recent primary, is said to be quietly in the Reagan camp. Yorty has reportedly been meeting frequently with Reagan.

● Democrats around the country are so scared that Ronald Reagan will win the California governorship in the fall that no less than three Demos—two from outside the Golden State—unleashed attacks against Reagan at the National Governor's Conference in Los Angeles last week. The three: John Bailey, national Democratic party chairman; Gov. John McKeithen of Louisiana, and Rep. Thomas Rees (Calif.).

● Sen. Norris Cotton (R.-N. H.) on the "truth-in-packaging" controversy: "While Congress is considering 'mislabeling,' wouldn't the dollar be a good place to start?"

● Illinois senatorial hopeful Charles Percy, a "modern" Republican, is courting the doves in his campaign against Democratic incumbent Paul Douglas. Percy was delivering a July 4th address at the Chicago Historical Association when he noticed that two peaceniks were handing out statements attacking U.S. policy in South Viet Nam. The GOP nominee promptly offered them the platform to espouse their views. One of the two was then arrested by police for violating the city's anti-littering ordinance. Percy followed him to the police station and offered to post bond for the "dissenters," who were freed without charge.

● The Columbia Broadcasting System has announced it will not permit any of the CBS-owned or operated television stations to broadcast the one-hour musical "Up With People," sponsored by the Schick Safety Razor Co. Produced by Moral Re-Armament, the patriotic program has already been seen by millions of persons across the country and has been very favorably received. CBS, however, claims the show is "political" and of an "ideological nature" and thus cannot be telecast on its stations on a sponsored basis.

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Foreign Aid Battle

Conservative-minded lawmakers returning from the 4th of July recess are gathering their forces to beat back a zealous Administration attempt to strip from Congress its annual review of the foreign aid program.

A bill (HR 15750) reported out of the House Foreign Affairs Committee authorizes the Administration to spend a whopping $4.1 billion on foreign aid in fiscal 1967 and a little over that in fiscal 1968. Thus, for the first time since the birth of the program, a foreign aid bill gives the Administration the power to spend funds across the board over a two-year, rather than a one-year, period.

Conservative members, hoping to keep congressional control over the purse strings, are preparing to battle the two-year scheme when the aid bill comes to the House floor.

Of the 12 Republicans on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, 11 signed minority or supplemental views vigorously opposing the two-year authorization plan (the one exception: J. Irving Whalley of Pennsylvania). No Democrat on the committee signed a statement opposing this new device to weaken Congress' control over spending. Here's a list of the 11 Republicans who, in this instance, proved to be the Constitution's and the taxpayers' friend: Bolton (Ohio), Adair (Ind.), Mailliard (Calif.), Frelinghuysen (N.J.), Broomfield (Mich.), Gross (Iowa), Berry (S.D.), Derwinski (Ill.), Morse (Mass.), Thomson (Wis.), and Fulton (Pa.).

Here are the Democrats who went along with this anti-Congress amendment: Morgan (Pa.), Zablocki (Wis.), Burleson (Tex.), Kelly (N.Y.), Hays (Ohio), Selden (Ala.), O'Hara (Ill.), Fountain (N.C.), Fascell (Fla.), Farbstein (N.Y.), Diggs (Mich.), Beckworth (Tex.), McDowell (Del.), Murphy (Ill.), Gallagher (N.J.), Nix (Pa.), Monagan (Conn.), Fraser (Minn.), Cameron (Calif.), Rosenthal (N.Y.), Roybal (Calif.), Culver (Iowa), Hamilton (Ind.) and McVicker (Colo.).

Five committee Republicans—Adair, Gross, Berry, Derwinski and Thomson—have blistered the Administration for proposing the measure. "The foreign aid bills first introduced in the House this session," they wrote, "contained innumerable provisions all designed

GROSS

BERRY

DERWINSKI

to weaken the traditional control and review processes of the legislative branch over foreign aid legislation. These bills would have authorized funds for five years across the board and in a number of instances provided funds without regard to dollar ceiling.

"A typical provision, revised in committee, would have permitted the Administration to spend up to $550 million for administrative expenses of the Agency for International Development personnel for programs in Viet Nam (10 times the amount provided in the bill for the total administrative expenses of the entire agency). . . .

"Except for the Alliance for Progress and the Development Loan Fund, which authorized funds for five years, the bill reported out by the committee for the first time since the existence of foreign aid authorizes funds across the board on a two-year basis—thus denying the Foreign Affairs Committee the one opportunity it has had up to now of annually reviewing this program. . . .

"Each year the Congress, under pressure by the Administration, is asked to further relinquish its constitutional prerogative of controlling the nation's purse strings. The two-year authorization in the present bill provides just one more opportunity for the executive to bypass a committee which in past years has tried, not too successfully, perhaps, to keep some sort of a lid on our foreign aid expenditures. We deplore this action."

These five Republicans, however, are also critical of other aspects of the bill:

• The Administration will actually be able to spend close to $12.3 billion in foreign aid for fiscal 1967—not the $4.1 billion authorized. The $12.3-billion figure is obtained by adding to total aid under the Foreign Assistance Act (foreign aid) the spending scheduled for the Peace Corps, Food for Peace, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Development Association and the Asian Development Bank and taking into account the unexpended balance of foreign aid funds previously appropriated. Of the $5.6 billion in new funds the Administration wants to spend, only $917 million is considered military assistance.

• The United States will continue to make foreign assistance "loans" on a 2½-per-cent, 40-year repayment basis. While the United States continues to grant these soft terms to foreign countries, the Communist bloc is presently granting loans on a 10-to-12-year basis at higher rates. "In the end," caustically note the Republicans, "it will probably be the United States that will provide further relief so as to permit

THIS WEEK'S NEWS from INSIDE WASHINGTON

these countries to pay off their Communist benefactors."

• AID is flooding its offices in Viet Nam with hundreds of new civilian employes at high salaries and allowances. U.S. and foreign personnel of AID and contractors in Viet Nam recently totalled 2,774, of which 1,733 were in Saigon. The basic salary of a median-ranged AID technician (FS-3) serving in Viet Nam is $16,997 plus a 25 per cent hardship differential, plus a separate family maintenance allowance of $3,300 (tax free) plus an educational allowance, plus a transfer allowance.

• This year a new $5-billion, 5-year program was voted for development loans and another $4.8-billion, 5-year program was voted for the Alliance for Progress. The Committee on Foreign Affairs by its action approving multi-year authorizations for foreign aid, say the Republicans, has committed approximately $14 billion—"the largest outpouring of money yet to burden the American people. This excludes military assistance funds for the cost of the war in Viet Nam."

These are just some of the areas in the new foreign aid bill that many congressmen are planning to battle in the days ahead.

LBJ Courts Fat Cats

White House press secretary Bill Moyers recently brushed off news stories describing an "Elite President's Club" which rewarded $10,000 contributors with an invitation to White House functions. "Too absurd to warrant comment," said Moyers.

Walter Pincus, an expert on fund-raising who writes for the Washington *Post*, suggests that Moyers' comments were far from responsive. In two recent White House state dinners, reports Pincus—one for Danish Prime Minister Jens Otto Krag and the other for Saudi Arabian King Faisal—there were places set "for no less than nine Texans who had contributed from $1,000 to $10,000 this year."

MOYERS

San Antonio rancher and invester Alfred Negley, for example, gave the Democrats $8,000 last May—two weeks after he and Mrs. Negley attended the April 27 dinner and dance in Prime Minister Krag's

• "Leading citizens" who are sponsoring Dr. Herbert Aptheker for the House of Representatives in Brooklyn's 12th Congressional District include: Tom Hayden, a founder of the Students for a Democratic Society; the Rev. A. J. Muste, a professional pacifist; and Hugh Fowler, outgoing president of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs. Aptheker's literature says he is "proud" of the fact that he's a Communist.

honor. Among the dinner companions of the Negleys were Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Coffield of Rockdale, Tex. Coffield, a rancher and business magnate, gave $10,000 to the Democratic party two weeks prior to the White House affair.

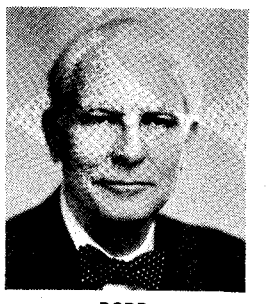
A group of executives in Ling's Electronics Corp. contributed $25,000 to the Democrats in January under the name Citizens for Good Government. At the Krag dinner: Mr. and Mrs. James J. Ling.

Among the contributors invited to the King Faisal affair: Albert S. Goleman from Houston, who has chipped in $7,000 to the Democrats. One $10,000 Texas contributer, W. H. Bauer of Port Lavaca, made his donation to the party in February, several weeks after attending a White House dinner honoring Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, Chief Justice Earl Warren and Speaker of the House John W. McCormick (D.-Mass.).

While LBJ and Democratic leaders have professed disturbance over the party's growing dependence on big contributors, Pincus relates that the latest campaign fund filings by the Democrats—including the National Committee and the President's Clubs—show that of the $1.5 million collected by the party during the three-month period ending May 31 a total of $1 million came from donors of $1,000 or more.

Dodd's Accusers

Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D.-Conn.) may or may not have acted improperly in his dealings with public relations man Gen. Julius Klein, but so far, most observers agree, the Senate Ethics Committee has not turned up enough evidence to condemn him. Dodd's biggest hurdle, it is admitted, will come when the committee goes into his alleged misuse of campaign funds. But these days the Dodd-Klein relationship has taken a back seat in Washington's gossip circuit to some rather sensational revelations regarding the whole case.



DODD

Though bits of the story had unfolded before, the press has now finally pieced together most of the facts bearing on the reasons youthful ex-employes in Sen. Dodd's office took some 4,000 documents, copied them and turned the copies over to liberal muckrakers Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson. The documents have been crucial to these columnists' attempts to destroy Dodd's career and wreck his usefulness as a fighter for a strong anti-Communist foreign policy.

For their own purposes, Pearson and Anderson have continued to convey the impression that Dodd's ex-employes—for only the purest motives and the public weal—felt compelled to betray their employer because they were repulsed by Dodd's alleged unethical activities. Now, however, these noble motives are being seriously questioned.

Disclosed last week was the fact that personal relationships played an important role in this betrayal.

The two couples are James P. Boyd, 37, Dodd's former administrative assistant, and Marjorie Carpenter, 28, former secretary; Michael O'Hare, 30, former office manager and Terry Golden, 23, former secretary to two other Dodd aides. These four are the only former staff members who have been publicly identified as having played a role in the removal of documents from Dodd's office.

Here is how the entire Dodd affair began:

Shortly after the senator was re-elected in 1964, he received a call from Federal Judge M. Joseph Blumenfeld, a close friend and former law partner in Hartford, Conn.

"Everybody in Connecticut seems to know about the disloyalty of some of your employes but you,

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and you had better know about it," Blumenfeld told Dodd. "Furthermore, Mrs. Boyd has come to see me, and we had quite an emotional and hysterical meeting."

Gloria Boyd, then the wife of Dodd's assistant, had wept on Judge Blumenfeld's shoulder because her husband had been carrying on with Dodd's attractive, blonde secretary, Marjorie Carpenter. From other friends, Dodd then learned that Mrs. Carpenter had criticized him in public places during his campaign for re-election. Boyd had been with her, but reportedly had failed to stick up for his boss though he has claimed he "loved him like a father." Both the criticism and Boyd's "social relationship" with Mrs. Carpenter upset the senator.

On Dec. 7, 1964—Pearl Harbor Day, appropriately enough—Dodd called Mrs. Carpenter into his office and told her she was fired. Immediately afterwards,

Mrs. Carpenter prepares to testify at hearings.

Dodd wrote a note to Boyd, a staff member of 6 years, telling him that he was fired also. But the senator began having second thoughts about Boyd, whom he liked and valued. He was also concerned about Gloria Boyd, a "nice woman" with four little children.

Within a day or two, Dodd relented and told Boyd he could remain on the payroll a little longer. Later the senator informed Boyd he was receiving an $8,000 salary cut and would now have to work on a subcommittee, not in Dodd's office. There also seemed to be an implicit demand upon Dodd's part that Boyd should no longer see Mrs. Carpenter. Up to this point, Boyd had not taken any documents from Dodd's office.

The final decision to go ahead with the massive job of copying the documents was not made until May 1966 when Boyd decided that Dodd's terms for putting him back to work were not adequate.

Boyd insists he was not a disgruntled employe, but some observers are wondering why it took 6 years and a salary cut before Boyd felt it necessary to blow the whistle on Dodd. Mike O'Hare testified that he, too, removed documents for only the purest of motives. But he began removing documents in major quantities the weekend after Dodd had fired Miss Golden, O'Hare's girl friend.

None of this, of course, should exonerate Dodd if he is guilty of misdeeds, but by suggesting several persons were out to "get" Dodd, it puts a new perspective on the case. It also tends to cast some doubt on the complete credibility of Dodd's accusers.

Will the Ethics Committee delve into this aspect of the case when hearings reopen July 19?

FTC Chieftain Scored

Paul Rand Dixon, the Grand Inquisitor of the Federal Trade Commission, has been slapped down hard by the Sixth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for his participation in an FTC decision against five major drug companies. The FTC, through Dixon's engineering, had charged the companies with conspiracy to fix prices, among other things, and in 1963 directed Pfizer and American Cyanamid to relinquish control over some valuable patents.

The FTC clobbered the drug companies even though its own hearing examiner, Robert L. Piper, had dismissed all of the alleged violations as absolutely untrue.

Regarding the FTC decision which overruled Piper, the Sixth U.S. Circuit Court has declared: "Under the facts and circumstances of this case we conclude that the participation of Chairman Dixon in the hearing amounted. . .to a denial of due process which invalidated the order under review."

Without actually saying so, the court suggested that Chairman Dixon was guilty of blatant bias against the drug companies. As most people in Washington know, Dixon was the zealous chief counsel and staff director of the subcommittee on anti-trust and monopoly when it was headed by the late Sen. Estes Kefauver.

Dixon, as the court notes, played an active role in a broad-scale investigation (actually more of a public prosecution) of these same five drug companies at the same time the FTC was breathing down their necks. In 1961 Dixon was appointed chairman of the FTC, but refused to bar himself from judging the companies he had tried to convict publicly when he was with Kefauver.

The circuit court noted that the Supreme Court, in a basic case, had stated: "A fair trial in a fair tribunal is a basic question of due process. Fairness, of course, requires an absence of actual bias in the trial of cases. But our system of law has always endeavored to prevent even the probability of unfairness. . . ." This ruling applies to the FTC and other administrative tribunals under Section 7(a) of the Administrative Procedures Act of 1946.

DIXON

But it was this law that Dixon himself chose to flout.

The court noted: ". . .Until the middle of March 1961, Mr. Dixon was in charge of and personally supervised all the investigation activities of the subcommittee's staff; participated in the selection of witnesses to testify and the documents to be introduced in evidence; and as an attorney conducted extensive examination of witnesses in connection with factual issues involved in the present appeal.

"Some of the questions and comments of Mr. Dixon as quoted. . .demonstrate to us that he then had formed the opinion that tetracycline prices quoted by petitioners were artificially high and collusive. . . ."

Dixon also apparently drafted a letter to the chairman of the FTC for Kefauver calling for prosecution of the drug companies.

"We do not hold that the service of Mr. Dixon as counsel for the subcommittee, standing alone, necessarily would require disqualification. Our decision is based upon the depth of the investigation and the questions and comments by Mr. Dixon as counsel."

• *The pro-Peking Progressive Labor party is calling for "revolutionary violence" in riot-scarred Watts. PLP agents have fanned out across the Los Angeles ghetto to agitate against the police and whip up racial hatred. Pamphlets distributed by the California Maoists are entitled "The Revolt in Watts and the Coming Battle" and "Reactionary Violence Must Be Met By Revolutionary Violence."*

End of Neighborhood Schools?

Reps. Richard Poff (R.-Va.) and William Cramer (R.-Fla.) are getting the credit for a last-minute 1966 civil rights bill amendment designed to prevent the government from compelling racial balance in the schools through de facto school segregation suits.

Poff, at the request of Cramer, got the House Judiciary Committee to adopt a clause which would bar the attorney general from initiating suits attempting to end "segregation" which results purely from local residential patterns—not government action.

The amendment was adopted despite objection by House Judiciary chairman Emanuel Celler (D.-N.Y.) and liberal zealot James Corman (D.-Calif.).

The change from the Johnson Administration's original measure appears to protect neighborhood schools in most Northern cities from action by the attorney general and would also exempt those Southern school districts that can prove racial imbalance is due solely to residential patterns.

But the liberals, it is reported, are all set to launch a vigorous battle to scrap this clause when it comes to the floor for a vote.

• *While conservative Republicans generally have applauded the President's decision to extend the bombing of North Viet Nam to the oil depots outside Hanoi and Haiphong, many have noted that the attacks should have been made long ago. Sen. Robert Griffin (Mich.), who recently returned from Viet Nam, spoke for many of the GOP colleagues: "Oil is the life blood of modern warfare, and those depots should have been knocked out months ago. If the Johnson Administration had moved in this direction much earlier, the draft calls might not be so high today."*

New Military Muzzling

Administration muzzling of the military apparently still continues.

Last week, United Press International reported that Rear Adm. Thomas Walker, commander of Carrier Division Three, had told the Richmond, Calif., Rotary Club that his pilots were "angered and frustrated by target restrictions over Viet Nam." Walker, furthermore, was quoted as saying that when a jet pilot hits a restricted target it provokes "trouble all the way back to Washington." The admiral also objected to the U.S. policy of not blockading the vital North Viet Nam port of Haiphong.

Within minutes after Walker's remarks had moved over the UPI wire, he was contacted by Navy officials in Washington to put the record straight.

His pilots weren't "angered and frustrated" at all, Walker's new statement asserted. No, the "revised" report went on, he hadn't heard any criticisms of our government policies and, of course, it is "not within the purview" of commanders on the scene to advocate blockading Haiphong.

Thus the Administration widens the "credibility gap."

Trading With Moscow

Rep. Glenard P. Lipscomb (R.-Calif.), the chief congressional foe of trading with the Communists, has revealed how the simplest kind of trade deals with the Soviets can aid them militarily. On May 25, 1966, says Lipscomb, the Department of Commerce issued an export license authorizing shipment to Moscow of 20,016 seemingly harmless sealed-beam headlights for installation in Soviet-manufactured automobiles. In response to an inquiry, the Department of Commerce, which authorizes such sales, wrote the Californian:

LIPSCOMB

"Export of the subject automotive parts would not make a significant contribution to the economic or military potential of the Soviet Union which would be detrimental to the national security and welfare of the United States."

Approximately two weeks later, notes Lipscomb, a Los Angeles *Times* press report out of Moscow revealed that the Soviet Union was going to raffle off more than 4,000 new automobiles, many of them, no doubt, equipped with sealed headbeams made in the United States. "And what," asks Lipscomb, "are the proceeds of the raffle to be used for? To finance military training."

According to the *Times* report, the money will be used to "finance a Kremlin decision to intensify military training for civilians." The beneficiary of the lottery is to be the DOSAAF, a military training society for civilians with millions of members.

The DOSAAF, says Lipscomb, is known more formally as the Voluntary Society for Aid to the Army, Air Force and Navy and provides training to Soviet youth in rifle shooting, motorcycling, parachute jumping and flying.

This example, says Lipscomb, "indicates the extreme caution that must constantly be exercised in any selling to the Communist bloc and the potential danger involved in attempts to open up the gates on trading with the Communists on the basis that we should send them peace goods."

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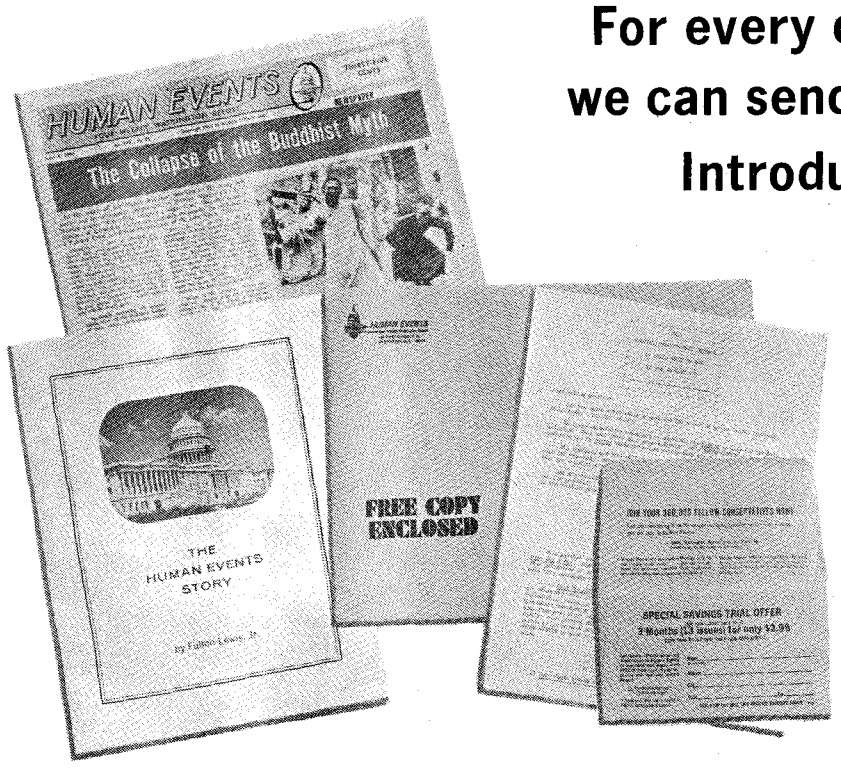

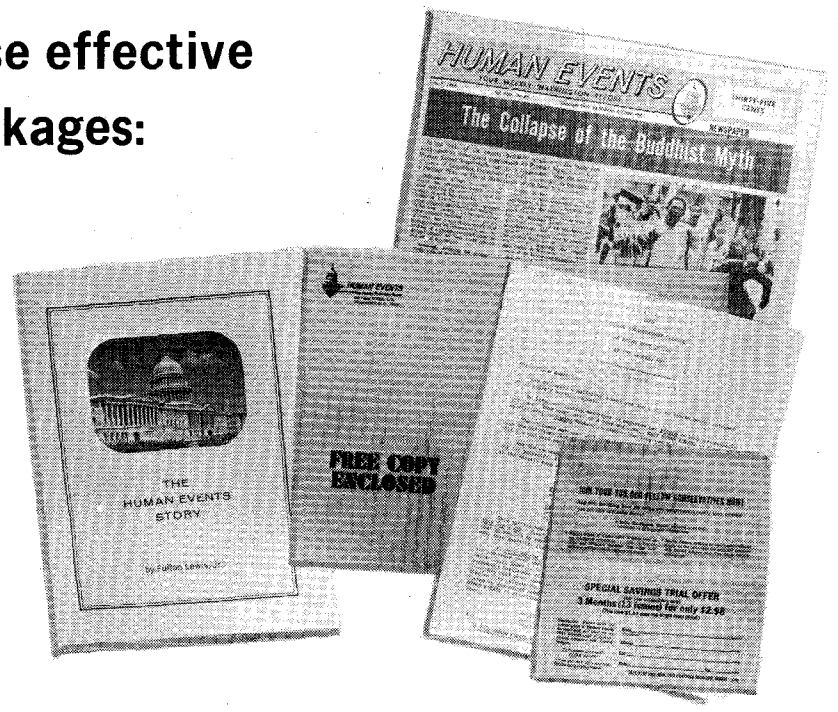

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Policeman's Dilemma:

'I'm Sorry, Mr. Citizen, But It Can't Be Helped'

By LT. JOHN CARPENTER
Hermosa Beach, Calif., Police Department
Reprinted from the South Bay *Daily Breeze*

I'm writing this, Mr. Citizen, to tell you why we policemen are acting so differently from the way we used to act.

I'm a comparative newcomer to the police field, but in my 10 years on the force I've seen such critical changes I imagine it's pretty hard for you to keep up with them.

And you have to keep up with them, Mr. Citizen, because the changes necessitated by court decisions affect you—and me on my off hours—more than they affect policemen.

To explain, let's go back to that time in 1956 when you awoke at 3 in the morning and found a prowler in your back yard.

You called the police station, and a policeman at the station radioed me in my prowl car.

You remember what I did then, don't you?—exactly what you expected me to do. I arrived at your home, apprehended the man in your back yard, questioned him as to why he happened to be there and arrested him when his story sounded implausible.

I probably also searched him and his car or truck for any of your property he might have taken.

But what if you called the police station early tomorrow morning with the same problem? Well, Mr. Citizen, you probably would be a little disgusted with my caution in entering your back yard to confront the suspect.

You see, I can no longer apprehend him. I can detain him for questioning, but I do not know for how long I can detain him before I can be sued for false arrest.

As a matter of fact, nobody knows how long I can detain him. As one judge put it, the law is "imperfectly articulated."

But suppose I take a course, believing I have sufficient time to question him. Well, then, I first must tell him he has the right not to answer any questions, the right to have an attorney with him and the knowledge anything he says might be used in court against him.

Nor may I search him to see if he has any of your property, not even if he says it's okay for me to search him.

He may, however, waive his right to remain silent and to have an attorney with him, but I may not accept that waiver unless the waiver is made "voluntarily, knowingly and intelligently."

So you see, Mr. Citizen, I must try to determine the knowledge and intelligence of the man without asking him any questions. Questioning him is contingent upon determining his knowledge and intelligence.

But remember, Mr. Citizen, I am trying to determine his intelligence and knowledge while having detained him, and I still don't know how long I may detain him before the detaining is considered an arrest.

I may, of course, arrest him without having questioned him or searched him, but that's a risky proposition in many cases.

I must have "probable cause" to make an arrest, and you'd be surprised how difficult it can be sometimes to determine "probable cause" without benefit of questioning or searching.

And if I don't have "probable cause," the suspect may claim the right to resist me.

He may also sue me for false arrest, sue me federally for damages or have me punished administratively by my department.

My only other alternative to arresting such a suspect, however, is walking away to let you seek your own complaint against the person or to let you make a citizen's arrest.

So you see, sir, things have changed since the last time we stood in your back yard. What you expect from me and what the court expects from me sometimes are quite different.

But recent court interpretations of the law are only one of the things that are making my job more difficult every day. And even the court interpretations wouldn't be that difficult for me to assimilate and put into action if I and my fellow law officers possessed law degrees, as do the judges.

After all, these court decisions are only a continuation of the judicial thought which has abolished the rack and the screw and other forms of torture.

Our questioning of court decisions is based not on the wisdom of the decisions but on the speed with which judicial thought is carrying us.

So, Mr. Citizen, I hope you will bear with me next time you have a problem and it appears I'm taking more time than usual to make a decision.

I keep a quote from Abraham Lincoln in mind for times of frustration:

"Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith, let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it."

And incidentally, Mr. Citizen, if you know of any young man who's interested in a police career, send him over to your nearest police station. We don't seem to be getting the applicants we used to get.

Because of recent court rulings, immediate questioning of suspects has become almost impossible.

Myths About Poverty

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

It is a thesis of the "War on Poverty" that poverty-impacted youth is a race apart from other young people, but maybe the Poverty Warriors haven't been reading their own research. The Labor Department has engaged the University of Michigan to study motivations in the government's manpower projects, and the forthcoming information mainly goes to prove an old adage—boys will be boys.

I might claim some competence here, for I was a lucky boy who attended an exclusive prep school, and for three years following college taught at a school where half the student body were orphans on scholarships provided by a wealthy merchant's will. Since the latter was a military school with all the students in uniform, you couldn't readily tell the millionaires' sons from the foundlings. Sometimes the leaders turned out to be fellows like Joe Tydings, now a Maryland senator, and sometimes they were up from the Baltimore waterfront.

The Michigan University study, called JOBS (Job Opportunities Through Better Skills) makes some very cheerful findings by interviewing these boys in the anti-poverty work courses.

A majority of the trainees were found to "aspire to middle-class values." The report says that, despite being "culturally disadvantaged," they "do believe that success comes from hard work." No less than 70 per cent agreed with such sentences as "The unhappy things that happen to people come from mistakes that they make." And, "A person becomes a success in life because he works hard."

Such responses are so normal that they could have come out of the senior class at Groton or Lawrenceville. And so, also, are some of the follow-up responses, although less obviously so. The trainees believe in the "American way" in the abstract sense, but have some doubts that it applies to them. "They are not certain," the Michigan report says, "that they are masters of their fate."

Ah, wilderness! It isn't just poor boys who suffer introspection and self-doubt. A whole lot of psychiatrists get wealthy by ministering to the insufficiencies of the sons of tycoons. The important discovery here is not that poverty youngsters worry about their future (just as their wealthy compatriots worry about making the right college and the right club), but that they believe success in America can be achieved.

In a national sampling conducted by the Labor Department itself, it turns out that 80 per cent of all adult males say "they would continue working even if they inherited enough money to live on comfortably without working." Another test of blue-collar unemployed men shows that a majority "began to look for work less than one week after layoff." If there is any truth to these findings, the American low-income male—boy and man—is not the object of pity that the Poverty Warriors have set out to prove.

Much is made in these research studies of the lack of a father image in the home of deprived persons, and their reliance upon Mom. But it is doubtful if unsuccessful fathers are more remote from the children than highly successful ones. Youth's universal struggle is to break Mom's umbilical cord, which is certainly not a phenomenon of poverty.

Both rich and poor boys alike begin to get somewhere when they find independence from their parents. The danger is that these poverty programs will be too much like a sheltering, domineering set of parents.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

Is the Cost of Money Really Too High?

From the Chicago *Tribune*

For the second time this year, commercial banks have raised the rate of interest they charge borrowers without waiting for the usual cue from the Federal Reserve Board. The last increase in the federal reserve discount rate, as the graph shows, was in December. The banks raised their prime rate then, and they have raised it twice since then, most recently to 5 3/4 per cent.

The prime rate is what they charge borrowers with the highest credit rating. Rates to other borrowers are scaled upward from the prime rate.

The Federal Reserve Board had hoped to avoid higher interest rates. Since January, the majority of the board has consisted of men regarded as disciples of the easy money cult of the Johnson Administration. They have tried to restrain credit and thus dampen inflationary fires by less direct means than raising the interest rate, chiefly by putting pressure on the banking system's reserves. The board, along with Administration spokesmen, urged banks to meet this squeeze by refusing to lend money for speculative or other unproductive purposes.

The trouble with this advice is that it rests on the assumption that bankers as well as bureaucrats have some uncanny ability to determine who should be permitted to borrow money and for what purpose. Sometimes, of course, it is easy to spot a risky or highly speculative loan. But most applications for loans are in a vast, gray space beyond. To say that one is going to be much more productive than another is mere speculation on the banker's own part.

Higher interest rates in this gray area shift to the borrower the decision as to whether his venture is likely to be worth the higher cost of money. Risky or speculative loans thus tend to be weeded out automatically. The higher rates also enable the banks to pay higher rates to depositors and thus to attract the money which the federal reserve system will not provide.

It has been pointed out rather ominously that interest rates are now the highest since 1929. But it doesn't follow that today's rates will usher in a new depression. Of course, the stock market has sagged as speculators decide not to borrow money to invest (and for other reasons, too). Housing has been affected. But high as our rates are, they are nevertheless lower than rates have been in Western Europe and Japan during most of the remarkable growth of the post-war period.

High interest rates impose prudence and caution. They cannot by themselves wreck an economy; but the government can wreck it by disregarding the signals and continuing to pursue the inflationary policies which made the high interest rates necessary.

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Violence Common at Job Corps Centers Around Country

By BILL SCHULZ

Anti-poverty officials marched up to Capitol Hill the other day to assure anxious senators that reports of violence at Job Corps centers were highly distorted.

James R. Fornear, a representative of the Camp Breckinridge, Ky., Job Corps Center, conceded there had been a few "unfortunate mishaps," but said they were to be expected.

"Unfortunate mishaps" is hardly the term. Hundreds of corpsmen have quit Breckinridge, reporting that camp officials refused to discipline the hardened criminals who roamed the center.

"They threatened to kill me three different times," said Gilbert Blackenship, an 18-year-old Jamestown, Ky., youth who fled last year. "If the officials here had taken a stand before this, it would never have happened," added Ralph Allen, 18, of Pascagoula, Miss. "They were always giving these guys a second chance."

Similar tales are told by disillusioned youngsters throughout the country. E. Allen Hill, a high school dropout from Riverside, N.Y., signed up with the Job Corps last summer and was sent to the Astoria, Ore., center to learn forestry. Nine days later he returned from what he describes as "pure hell." In an interview with the Corning (N.Y.) *Leader*, Hill reported that unruly corpsmen ran wild every night.

"We formed our own sentry duties," he said, "and we slept with our boots on and iron pipes under our blankets in case the gangs tried to break into the barracks."

A week after Hill's arrival, a fight broke out in one barracks that quickly erupted into a full-scale riot. It raged on for two days as Coast Guard helicopters swept back and forth over the camp to check on the fighting.

Well-intentioned corpsmen who sought only to learn a trade were slashed with knives and beaten with pipes. When Hill asked for his discharge, Job Corps officials warned that by leaving he would have a black mark on his record for the rest of his life. The 21-year-old trainee quit anyway.

Sheriff Art Worrick of Jefferson County, Ind., recently picked up seven corpsmen who had fled nearby Camp Atterbury. They told Worrick they had been threatened by trainees armed with straight razors, switchblades and two-by-fours.

Six other youngsters earlier had fled Atterbury, seeking assistance from the Indianapolis Travelers Aid Society. A corpsman from Beaver Dam, Wis., said that he left because he "would rather be a live chicken than a dead hero."

Another told of nightly battles and of trainees shaken down for cigarettes and "protection" money. In three nights, he said, seven corpsmen had been hospitalized by beatings. "One kid's face was so cut up you couldn't recognize him," he reported. Camp Atterbury officials airily dismissed the youngsters' story. One complained that the fleeing trainees had not given the Job Corps a "fair chance."

Reps. Albert Quie (R.-Minn.) and Charles Goodell (R.-N.Y.) have charged that Job Corps officials often make no attempt to screen youthful criminals from enrolling in the program. Consider the case of Paul Dennis Jones, a trainee at the Mountain Home, Idaho, Job Corps Center.

Last November, Jones attacked a fellow corpsman for playing a radio in the dormitory. With his victim prone, Jones slashed him repeatedly on the face with a knife before plunging the blade into his victim's abdomen. Goodell and Quie make these points:

1. Before joining the Job Corps, Jones had been convicted of serious crimes on three occasions and had served time for attempted murder and auto theft. Despite this background, he was given a supervisory capacity in the Job Corps as a dormitory leader, squad leader and wing leader.

2. Job Corps officials attempted without success to convince prosecuting attorney Fred Kennedy to drop the charges against Jones, who confessed the attack. No person at the Job Corps center, either trainee or official, would sign the criminal complaint against Jones, and Kennedy was, therefore, required to sign it himself.

3. On the pleading of Job Corps officials, the district judge withheld sentence on Jones and placed him on probation for two years, with the condition that he serve four months in jail and return to the Job Corps.

The U.S. attorney, Sylvan Jeppesen, and the state attorney general, Allan G. Shepard, were so incensed by the Job Corps handling of the whole incident that they met with prosecutor Kennedy and agreed to bring the matter to the attention of anti-poverty boss R. Sargent Shriver. Kennedy wrote Shriver in December and, until recently at least, had not received even the courtesy of a routine reply.

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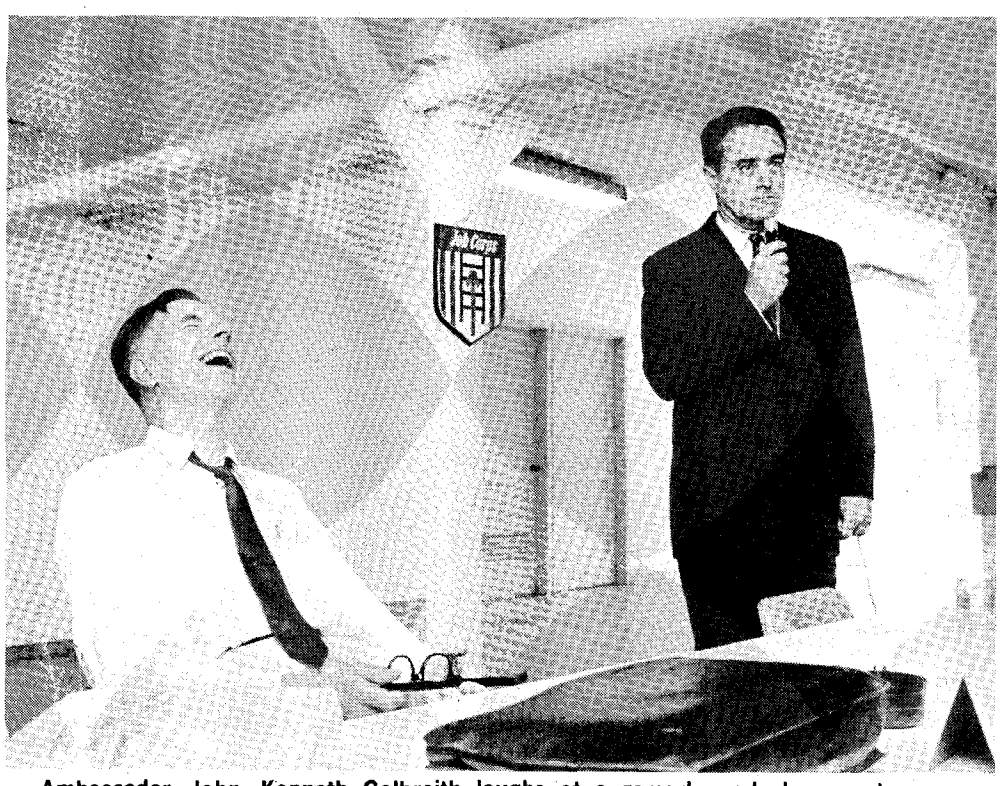

Ambassador John Kenneth Galbraith laughs at a remark made by poverty czar Sargent Shriver at ceremonies at the Camp Kilmer (N. J.) Job Corps Center.

Canadian Sale Shows Importance of Wheat

From the San Diego *Union*

Canada's decision to sell nine million bushels of wheat to the Russians for $800 million is highly illuminating if philosophically questionable.

It shows for one thing that the Russians have more cash resources than commonly supposed. And, of course, it indicates that the agriculture problem in the Soviet Union is a long way from being solved.

The Canadian sale also should stir some deep thinking in the United States. Our own stockpiles of wheat, for example, are under 550 million bushels, well below the level considered necessary for strategic reasons. The question of whether production should be raised is pertinent.

Additionally, only the United States and Canada are among nations that have a wheat surplus and the grain is in increasing demand everywhere. It means foreign wheat sales or aid in the future will become greater foreign policy transactions and will have to be weighed even more carefully.

□ □ □

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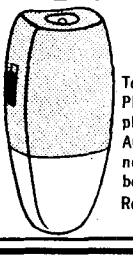

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Company Prospers Despite 3-Year Strike

AFL-CIO Continues to Push Boycott of Kingsport Press

By TERRY CATCHPOLE

After three years of being struck by five different unions, a nationwide AFL-CIO boycott in effect against its products and haggling negotiations and recurrent acts of violence, the Kingsport Press of Kingsport, Tenn., publishes and prospers.

Kingsport, one of the country's largest printers of textbooks and educational materials, was struck on March 11, 1963 (see *Human Events,* Feb. 13, 1965), when five of its operating unions disagreed with the management over wages, day-shift hours and vacations; later, the bargaining rights of two of these unions, the Typographers and Machinists, were negated when their memberships at Kingsport voted to keep working, although the leaders of the two have continued to participate in strike activities.

When the unions struck in 1963, at the end of the three-year contract then in effect, the difference in wage and benefit increases between what the company offered and what the unions demanded was over a million dollars. The company, which had had no previous union trouble in its 30-year history, had made offers which amounted to an estimated 8.77 per cent increase per man over a three-year period; at the time, the Kingsport Press was not only the highest-paying industry in its locale, but paid wages that were, considering differences in the cost of living around the country, comparable to or higher than those elsewhere in the printing industry.

But the unions refused all of the company's wage offers and began what AFL-CIO President George Meany was later to describe as "the type of strike . . . that really affects the trade union movement because of its implications." When the strike began, the firm told the strikers that it intended to continue operations with new workers; this it did and, instead of business falling off as the unions expected, Kingsport's output rose and it prospered as never before.

What griped Meany and the other labor bosses was that the textbooks Kingsport was printing were being bought by schools in areas where organized labor was supposedly strong; the labor hierarchy figured that their tax money was being misspent just because a local school board ignored labor disputes and bought educational materials, on the basis of quality, from the struck Kingsport Press.

In retaliation to Kingsport's continued operations, the unions pledged "economic warfare" and began a series of secondary boycotts against firms dealing with Kingsport and laid plans for a nationwide boycott of the Press' publications.

And then there were the acts of violence: abusive phone calls, threats of physical injury, slashed tires, broken windows, tear gas barrages, knifing attacks, acid throwing, gunshots in the night. In all, more than 700 incidents of violence were reported involving the workers Kingsport was using while the strike was on.

That was three years ago. Now, say company officials, "things have quieted down; there are still a few isolated incidents of violence, but they are fairly rare." Today, in fact, the striking unions have all but forgotten the wage issue that was the original main cause of the strike and appear willing to accept Kingsport's present wage scale—which is virtually the same as that offered the unions three years back. Today the issue keeping the unions from coming back to work is the question of rehiring the striking workers.

When the strike began, the company notified each striker by personal letter that it intended to continue operations with permanent replacements. It has also made clear to the strikers that every one of them would be rehired at his present pay and with full seniority—including that accumulated during the strike—as long as there are job vacancies.

In May 1963, when Kingsport made its fifth wage offer and a settlement appeared imminent, the unions demanded that the relatively few replacements hired

Destruction of this car was typical of the violence that marked the early stages of the Kingsport strike.

by that time be fired; the company refused, having promised these men permanent employment, and since that time the rehiring of workers has been the major issue in the strike.

(Ironically, the unions have charged the Press with hiring "strikebreakers" whereas, if the new men were indeed such, the issue would be quickly resolved. A strikebreaker is normally defined as one who is hired by management only for the duration of a strike and then he is dispersed. If these Kingsport employees were truly strikebreakers, the company could have let them go as soon as a wage settlement was reached.)

Replacements Hired

Since March 1963 the company has been forced to hire many replacements and today the Press has a work force of 2,100—all of whom, incidentally, are still free to join a union if they wish. And the unions, rather than bargain over their differences and try to settle the strike, have escalated their "economic warfare" against Kingsport by launching a nationwide boycott of the books manufactured by the company.

The boycott was started on a limited scale a few months after the strike began. The national members of the unions involved were urged to try to convince their local school boards not to buy books and educational materials manufactured by the Kingsport Press. This campaign had little success and the boycott was ineffectual until the entire 13.5-million member AFL-CIO declared total war on Kingsport at its 1965 convention last December.

With George Meany leading the way, denouncing Kingsport as a "ruthless, anti-union employer," a resolution was passed at the convention instituting a nationwide AFL-CIO boycott against the Press. Speaking for the five striking unions, Anthony DeAndrade, international president of the Printing Pressmen, harangued the delegates into marching against Kingsport:

"We come before this convention still having complete faith in the strength of the American labor movement and firm is our belief that no employer who is engaged in a program against the standards of organized labor, in a program of union-busting, can hope to succeed against an effective boycott program of our great labor movement, and we have put our effort and our money behind this faith. [Editor's note: Thus far the unions have put $7.5 million in strike pay behind this faith.]

"In this resolution we are requesting that all international unions and central bodies to please request their affiliates to give us their support in this boycott by presenting resolutions to their school boards or boards of education requesting that such boards refrain from purchasing books or encyclopedias from publishers having their books or encyclopedias now printed by scabs and strikebreakers at the Kingsport Press . . . .

"We believe that you will agree that it is rightfully the concern of every union member that his children who are in school not be required to use scab books."

DeAndrade went on to bemoan the fact that in some cities where labor was especially strong, particularly New York and Chicago, the school boards had ignored the boycott pleas of the striking unions and had chosen instead to purchase books, regardless of manufacturer, on the basis of quality. He vowed that with the full support of the AFL-CIO, efforts in these cities would be renewed.

Never one to miss out on an opportunity to engage in oratorical bombast, AFL-CIO Vice President Walter Reuther took the podium following DeAndrade to declare:

"I believe in this situation it is the responsibility of the whole labor movement to mobilize behind the five striking unions and the gallant men who man the picket lines. Let us give them financial support. Let us give them moral support, and let us go back to our respective communities and meet with the Board of Education and the political power structure and tell them we do not want our kids going to the public schools, reading books printed in a scab plant where workers are fighting to get their measure of economic and social justice. . . . The labor movement, if we join ranks with it, is capable of bringing to bear upon this problem our total leverage. If we do that, this company will be compelled to sit down and bargain in good faith."

(Before making this last statement, Mr. Reuther would have done well to check

Continued on page 12

How Big Labor Misinforms Its Members

A news story in the Jan. 22, 1966, issue of the **AFL-CIO News,** official weekly publication of the union federation, purported to tell the membership the story of the "anti-union" Kingsport Press and the strike against it. The story, headlined "Kingsport Boycott Carried to Schools," contained several factual inaccuracies aimed at degrading the company in the eyes of the workingmen. Among the misinformation:

- The strike was described as "a three-year-old strike by five unions. . . ."

While it is true that five international unions are participating in strike activities, what the AFL-CIO failed to tell its members was that the bargaining rights of two of these unions, the machinists and the typographers, were negated by the National Labor Relations Board when the local membership of these unions at the Kingsport plant voted not to strike; the machine workers voted 25 to 15 against striking, the typographers voted 197 to 7.

- The wages at Kingsport are "half the pattern for the book industry."

According to the Printing Industries of America, the wage rates of Kingsport are the highest in the book bindery business in the South with the sole exception of Atlanta, Ga.; its rates are closely comparable to those in New York City (but, considering the differences in cost-of-living rates between New York and Kingsport, the workers in the latter are much better off), and the Press' average wage rates are higher than those in such Northeastern cities as Philadelphia; Harrisburg, Pa.; Cambridge, Mass.; Binghamton, N.Y., and Rahway, N.J.

- "The company combed the area for miles around to recruit strike breakers."

The company ran ads in the local papers for permanent employes. The striking union members were told of this action by the company and were also told that if they cared to come back to work they would be rehired in the same position they previously held, with the current pay effective, and with the same seniority, including that accumulated during the time they were on strike; over 500 strikers have returned to work. (And both the returned strikers and new employes are still free to join a union.)

- "Because Kingsport is in a low-wage area of chronic under-employment, recruits were found."

Although Kingsport, Tenn., is indeed located in the middle of the poverty-ridden Appalachia region, the city and surrounding area have been purposely exempted from the Appalachia poverty program. The large payrolls of such industries as the Kingsport Press, Eastman Kodak Company, Mead Paper Corporation and others provide both high employment and a rich economy for the Kingsport area.

- "Though they [new employes] were unskilled, they could keep production limping along."

They were unskilled enough so that the company "limped along" to its most profitable quarter in history during the last quarter of 1965.

Mr. Catchpole, a former assistant editor of Human Events, is now a free-lance writer in Washington, D.C. He is working on a book to be published by Arlington House on the political activities of organized labor.

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RACES of the WEEK

This is the third installment of our regular pre-election feature, Races of the Week. Each week until Election Day, November 8, *Human Events* will offer as many analyses of key election contests from coast to coast as space permits.

New York's 3rd District

Derounian vs. Wolff

Nobody much cared what Lester Lionel Wolff did or said in 1964. An obscure public relations man making his first try for political office, Wolff was generally overlooked in the furor of the presidential campaign.

When the votes were counted, Lyndon Johnson had swept New York's 3rd Congressional District by 43,000 votes, a margin so massive that Wolff was carried into Congress by 2,620 votes.

Wolff is now running for a second term and discovering that politics is not quite so easy as it first appeared. There is no LBJ at the head of the ticket. And there is a voting record that must now be defended.

Republican Steven Derounian, who is waging a fierce campaign to win back the seat he held for 12 years, has ripped Wolff's record in hundreds of speeches. He cites a poll by the non-partisan *Congressional Quarterly* that shows Wolff gave presidential lobbyists his vote on every major issue during the first session of the 89th Congress.

One vote in particular has badly hurt the freshman lawmaker. This was Wolff's nay on a Republican proposal to bar foreign aid to Egyptian dictator Gamal Abdel Nasser. Wolff later reversed his position, but the political damage had been done in a district with a heavy Jewish population.

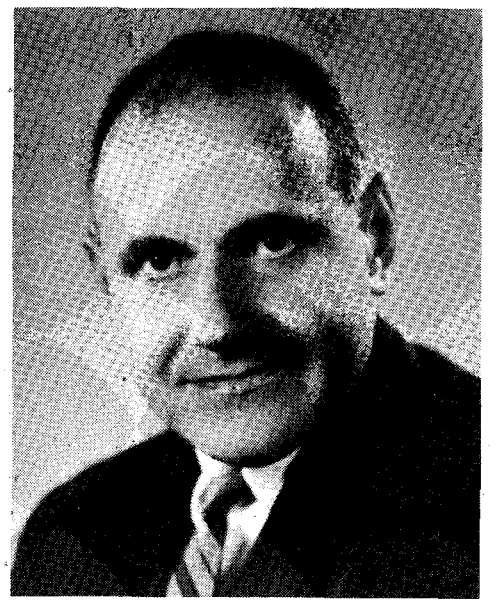
Stung by Derounian's characterization of him as a rubber stamp, Wolff demonstrated his "independence" recently by opposing the Administration's request to increase the national debt limit. This move, too, may have backfired. Wolff was singled out by the non-partisan Americans for Constitutional Action as one of 13 congressmen who had practiced "deceit" and "audacity" by opposing the debt hike after supporting massive spending measures that made the hike imperative.

Derounian has made Wolff's Viet Nam policy—or lack of policy—a major issue. The GOP nominee has consistently supported American intervention in Viet Nam. But Wolff has been all over the political lot.

Early this year he was one of 73 House "doves" who deplored American escalation of the Viet Nam war. Shortly thereafter he conducted an extensive poll of his Long Island district and discovered that the vast majority of voters supported the Administration. He then announced that so did he. When local peaceniks talked of opposing him in the Democratic primary, Wolff moved back to the dove's nest. Only last week he deplored the Administration's decision to bomb the oil depots outside Hanoi and Haiphong.

Derounian will hammer at Wolff's Viet Nam flip-flop in talks before American Legion and VFW groups. Wolff is less than popular among veterans for another reason. Aides have been identifying him as a "major," but investigation reveals that he was a major not in the armed forces but in the Civil Air Patrol.

Derounian received the GOP nomination in a bruising primary fight with William Casey, a self-styled moderate



DEROUNIAN

who is the law partner of former GOP National Chairman Len Hall. Casey has pledged his "unqualified support" of Derounian and the former congressman is confident he will have a united party behind him. (The address of Citizens for Derounian is 1 Glen Cove Rd., Greenvale, L. I., N. Y.)

Nebraska Senate Contest

Curtis vs. Morrison

Nebraska's senatorial contest has apparently become an obsession with Lyndon Johnson. In recent weeks, LBJ, Lady Bird, even Luci and fiancee Pat Nugent have journeyed to the Cornhusker State to aid Democratic Gov. Frank Morrison, who is challenging Republican incumbent Sen. Carl Curtis.

Liz Carpenter, the First Lady's press secretary, spoke frankly prior to Mrs. Johnson's recent Nebraska trip to push beautification. "We hope some of this will rub off on Frank [Morrison]," she said.

Sen. John J. Williams (R.-Del.) says that LBJ has personally marked Curtis for political extinction. Williams says that Johnson is determined to defeat Curtis in retaliation for the Nebraskan's dogged investigation of Bobby Baker.

Johnson personally convinced Gov. Morrison to make the race, reportedly assuring the two-time governor a posh federal job if Curtis should triumph. Johnson knew that Morrison, a Democrat who has nurtured a moderate or conservative image, was the only Democrat with even a hope of victory.

Unseating Curtis, who has 17 years of experience on Capitol Hill, will be no easy task. The veteran lawmaker has consistently received overwhelming support from Nebraskan voters and discontent with the Administration, particularly among farmers, is great.

Curtis is running not only against Morrison but Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman, the only secretary in American history, he says, who applauds a decrease in farm income. Curtis has denounced Freeman's dumping of surplus stocks to reduce farm prices, his curtailment of meat and dairy products by the armed forces, his limitation on hide exports. The Republican lawmaker tells farmers what they already know:

• For the past five years, parity has averaged 78 per cent, the lowest for any five-year period since the great depression. Farm production costs have gone up $4 billion since 1960 and the Department of Agriculture expects a larger than average increase this year because of rampant inflation. Farm debt has risen 60 per cent in the past five years to $39.4 billion.

Morrison received 70 per cent of the vote in 1964, but his popularity is believed to have plummeted. A fence-straddler, the governor refused even to take a position on such controversial issues as a Nebraska state income tax and congressional redistricting. He permitted both bills to be enacted into law by refusing either to sign or veto them.

In an attempt to woo conservatives, Morrison has announced that he opposes repeal of Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act. He has, however, dodged an answer on the question of whether he would join a filibuster to save the right-to-work provision. Curtis, of course, helped lead the successful filibuster against repeal.

Curtis is attacked by Morrison as a "negativist." The GOP solon is pictured as "anti-children" (he opposed federal aid to elementary and secondary education); "anti-consumer" (he opposed provisions of the mislabeled "truth-in-packaging" bill); and "anti-poor" (he has consistently opposed boondoggling in the "War on Poverty").

Curtis defends his voting record as in the Nebraska tradition—anti-big government. The Americans for Constitutional Action give him a 93 rating, the ultra-liberal Americans for Democratic Action a 6. The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, which is funneling huge sums into the state to elect Morrison, says that Curtis has voted "against labor's interests" on 19 of every 20 issues. (The address of Citizens for Curtis is 425 Sharp Bldg., Lincoln, Neb.)

CURTIS

Louisiana's 2nd District

Limes vs. Boggs

The political sands may be running out for veteran Rep. Hale Boggs (D.-La.), majority whip in the House of Representatives. In 1958 the 10-term lawmaker amassed 92 per cent of the vote in overwhelming a Republican challenger. His percentage has declined ever since—to 78 in 1960, to 67 in 1962 and, finally, to 55 in 1964.

New Orleans Republicans are confident this is the year that Boggs can be beaten. They have nominated Leonard L. Limes, a former Democrat who left the party of Jefferson and Jackson convinced that it had become the captive of radical leftists.

Limes, a lawyer and geologist, has vowed an energetic campaign in which he will demonstrate Boggs' "subservience" to the Johnson Adminstration. Examples:

• Campaigning in 1964, Boggs assured voters that he had "always opposed federal aid to elementary and secondary schools." But when his vote was needed in early 1965, the New Orleans Democrat voted for the Administration's multi-billion-dollar education bill.

• Taking his cue from White House lobbyists, Boggs opposed an amendment to the Food for Peace program that would deny aid to those nations aiding Communist China.

• The conservative Americans for Constitutional Action give Boggs a lowly 8 per cent rating and the leftist Americans for Democratic Action award him a higher rating (68) than any other Louisiana congressman. The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education reports that Boggs has voted labor's line on public works, Medicare, minimum wage, mass transit, aid to education, foreign aid and packing of the House Rules Committee.

Boggs is clearly running scared. He has for the first time in his congressional career opened a district office and returns home for campaigning nearly every weekend. He has hired away from the New Orleans *States-Item* a newsman to handle his personal publicity.

Boggs' lieutenants have conducted an extensive voter registration drive in the Democratic strongholds of New Orleans for the upcoming campaign. Republicans have concentrated their registration efforts in the 40 per cent of the district that lies in suburban Jefferson Parish (which went heavily for Barry Goldwater in 1964).

Recent election results indicate that the GOP trend in Louisiana is continuing. A Republican was elected to the City Council of Baton Rouge, the state capital, last year. A Republican mayor was elected in Zachary. And in Lafayette Parish (which went for Johnson two years ago) Republican Rod Miller recently was elected state representative in a special election.

Limes' campaign is directed by David C. Treen, a bright young strategist who laid the groundwork by opposing Boggs in 1962 and 1964. Unlike most campaign managers, Treen has first-hand

BOGGS

knowledge of the problems of being a candidate and he is an expert, too, on his opponent. (Headquarters for the Limes for Congress Committee are in the DeMontluzin Building, 234 Loyola Ave., New Orleans, La. 70112.)

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State Dept. Rewards Raymond's Disloyalty with Passport

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

Once upon a time, disloyal men met in dark cellars to plot the downfall of their countries. Today they write letters to newspapers. But the stigma that should have been visited upon them never arrives. Foul-thinking students organize to send blood to Viet Cong troops that are killing Americans, and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy says that what they are doing is in the "oldest tradition of this country." A professor calls for the defeat of this country in the Vietnamese war, and the governor of a great state defends him.

Comes now John Raymond to add himself to the ranks of the disloyal, stating his mission clearly. Mr. Raymond is a newspaperman who has worked for several reputable daily papers. In a letter to the National Guardian, **a newspaper cited by at least one congressional committee for its devotion to the extreme left, Mr. Raymond wrote that "I can offer my sincere wishes for a decisive victory by Ho Chi Minh and the people of North Viet Nam. Further, I disavow any personal loyalty or support to the present government of the United States."**

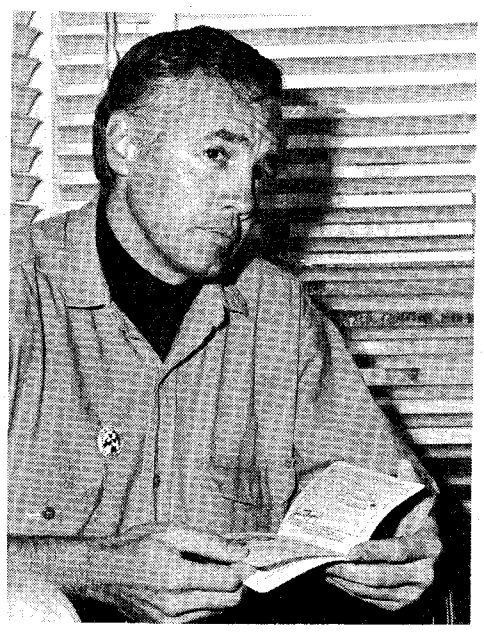
At another time, this assertion of disloyalty would have placed Mr. Raymond in the category of a "man without a country"—a pariah in his profession. Today, however, patriotism is dead in certain quarters and Mr. Raymond is being rewarded for his disloyalty by an assignment from *Fact* magazine and the tacit cooperation of the State Department. For *Fact,* he will journey to Red China and North Viet Nam to report the fighting from the enemy's point of view. From the State Department he has received a passport to speed him on his way. The Communists have already said that they will welcome him with open arms.

It would be an easy formulation to say that *Fact* and John Raymond deserve each other. The publisher of the magazine is Ralph Ginzburg, whose conviction for publishing and disseminating obscenity has been upheld by the Supreme Court. The magazine itself is being sued for libel by Barry Goldwater in a litigation that should make publishing history.

The Raymond-Ginzburg editorial marriage is something to be contemplated more with irony than with anger. But the State Department's complacent approval, manifested by the granting of a passport to a newspaperman of confessed disloyalty, is something else again.

Other newspapermen have tried to get visas from the Red Chinese to visit and report on what communism has brought to Asia, but they have all been refused. In the national interest, the State Department should have refused to be an accessory to this propaganda scheme. It has the power to withhold a passport under circumstances of this nature, and this power has been employed in the past.

There has been no public outcry against Mr. Raymond's blunt disavowal of loyalty to his country. Years of left-liberal indoctrination have eroded the fabric of national pride and national interest. The boundaries of political indecency have been pushed back to the point where the academic and journalistic communities fail to respond to a provocation of this kind.



Writer John Raymond displays his newly-issued passport, saying he expects to visit Red China and North Viet Nam.

But disloyalty, when tolerated, encourages disloyalty. Those students who burned their draft cards were proclaimed by many of their elders as brave dissenters whose actions parallel those of George Washington rather than Benedict Arnold or Aaron Burr. "Permissiveness" is today's shibboleth.

Neither Sigma Delta Chi nor any other of those journalistic organizations which speak in the name of editorial honor have drummed Mr. Raymond out of the profession. They have not even expressed their repugnance by any resolution or manifesto.

The "new disloyalty" has, in fact, become somewhat fashionable, and it is predictable that Mr. Raymond's "reportage" will receive respectful comment from pundits who dominate its ideological thinking. This is both tragic and frightening. For it raises the most pertinent of all questions for our times: Does a nation that fails to protect itself deserve to be saved?

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Are Teachers Necessary?

From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

New federal grants (that means your money and ours) totaling $1.9 million have been allotted under the 1964 Civil Rights Act to 35 summer institutes to train an estimated 2,100 teachers, supervisors and counselors in dealing with school desegregation problems.

Since the training program began a year ago, a total of 5,550 persons have been given this "training." This year's "institutes" will hike the total to 7,650.

Training includes "improvement of elementary school curricula for desegregated schools," "problems of faculty and staff desegregation," "guidance of disadvantaged children," "problems involved in teaching Indian, Negro, Mexican and American students."

Why should special training, at a cost to the taxpayers in the millions, be required to meet these problems? Why isn't anyone with normal teacher training and already qualified to teach in the nation's schools, capable of dealing with both the academic and human relations aspects involved? And isn't this whole problem one for school administrators, rather than individual teachers?

The program has the aspect of another expensive boondoggle.

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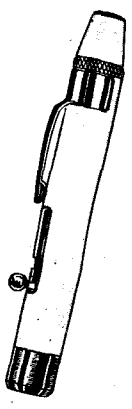

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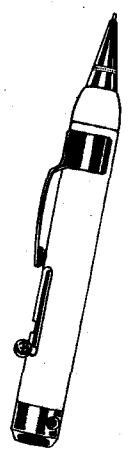

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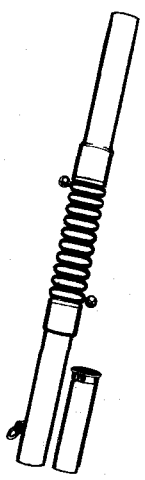

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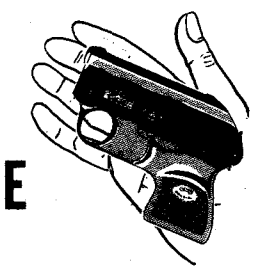
TEAR GAS POLICE "BILLY" CLUB: Used by bank guards, watchmen, sheriffs, deputies and others who must restore order at special gatherings. 12 inches long. Weighs one pound. Holds and fires **two** 20-guage tear gas shells. Spreads fast to cover a distance of 25 to 30 feet. Continues to spread with the effect lessening only gradually. Price with two 20-guage shells: $23.50. Extra shells (order now and save money): $2.95 each.

NEW .22 CAL. 6 SHOT SEMI-AUTOMATIC

TEAR GAS DEVICE



NEW .22 CALIBER 6-SHOT: Semi-automatic tear gas device. One piece magazine holds six tear gas shells of six crimped blanks. Not a toy! Realistic . . . yet so tiny it easily fits in the palm of your hands, snuggles in pocket or purse. Equipped with safety lock. Price with 10 tear gas .22 caliber cartridges, 10 crimped blanks and a small cleaning brush: $13.90. Extra shells and blanks (order now and save money): 5¢ each for demonstrator blanks, 10¢ each for shells.

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☐ Semi-automatic, 10 shells, 10 blanks @ $13.90 ☐ Extra blanks @ 5¢

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Red Chinese troops parade in Peking. Anti-Communist Asians, as columnist Edgar Mowrer points out, are much more skeptical about China's ultimate ambitions than are the Americans.

Asians Have Little Faith China Will Agree to Disarm

By EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER

President Johnson's recent decision to strike the enemy in Viet Nam where he is most vulnerable has the approval of all Americans who understand what is going on in the Far East. It was in fact long overdue. But better late than never.

Yet it should not blind the American people to the fact that the United States still has no coherent policy towards a Red China that is becoming a nuclear power and within three years may be the terror of its neighbors.

"Containment without isolation" is not a policy. It is merely one of those verbal substitutes for a policy that has plagued successive American administrations since our plunge into world affairs in 1917. Among these were the Kellogg-Briand Pact "outlawing war" and the Stimson Doctrine of the non-recognition of territorial changes made by force.

These encouraged ambitious, aggressive states to think they could get away with murder, thereby bringing on World War II.

Today our fumbling verbalisms about Red China may be having the same effect. Certainly, during several weeks in the Far East, this writer met no friend of the United States who did not feel that the war in South Viet Nam is really a struggle between the United States and Red China, without whose support North Viet Nam would long since have sought peace. They considered President Johnson's insistence that the United States has no designs against the Communist regime of North Viet Nam, still less against that in Red China, to be either cunning domestic propaganda or self-deception.

To them, the danger in Asia is not the Viet Cong or Ho in Hanoi, but Mao in Peking. The current purge in Red China, far from indicating any relaxation, is bringing to power the most ruthless and aggressive elements in the Communist party. Within a very few years, these desperadoes will be in possession of nuclear weapons with which they can blackmail all their neighbors, from half-armed Japan to helpless India.

Unless, of course, the United States does something about it in the meanwhile.

But looking at Washington, what do friendly governments hear? A pathetic hope that "before long" Peking, perhaps under pressure from Moscow, will mend its ways, especially if meanwhile it is admitted to the United Nations.

To well-informed anti-Communist Japanese, Filipinos or Chinese, this is lunacy. Yet to make matters worse, the United States seeks to hide its lack of policy behind such double-talk as the recent communique issued at the end of the recent meeting in Australia of the bankrupt Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). This document registered "encouraging signs of progress in the area" with some "easing of tensions." This was obviously a reference to the God-sent fall from power of Sukarno in Indonesia.

No words can, however, hide the fact that if SEATO were still alive, all its members would now be fighting communism in South Viet Nam and presumably in North Viet Nam as well. Instead, France is totally opposed, Pakistan flirts with Red China, Britain double-talks. Only Korea has sent as many as a division of fighters and it is not a member of SEATO.

But what could the United States do? From Asians to whom I put this question, answers ranged from wiping out Red China's nuclear plants and helping Chiang Kai-shek create a bridgehead on the mainland to helping anti-Communists in Japan and giving ever stronger backing to all plans for Asian union and alliances.

The United States has encouraged and supported the latter. Asian critics insist, however, that the pace is too slow and that no amount of purely economic cooperation or rising living standards will protect these nations from a Red regime in Peking armed with even middle-range missiles carrying nuclear warheads. Nor have they the slightest faith in Washington's emphasis on disarmament and nuclear limitation as safety measures against Chinese Reds who see themselves as having replaced the rotten Russians in the coming task of making the whole world Communist.

They may be wrong about Mao and Company. But in my judgment they are far more likely to be right than American "specialists" who originally considered the Chinese Reds "agrarian reformers" and welcomed the defeat of the "reactionary" Kuomintang. If they are right, the Far Eastern barometer points to storm and the need of the hour is not pious hope but cyclone cellars.

(Copyright 1966, Bell-McClure Syndicate)

Bobby Strengthens Position As Liberals' Hope for 1968

By VICTOR LASKY

This was the week that Bobby Kennedy emerged as one of the most powerful men in the nation. So much so, in fact, that political prognosticators—both pro and con—are beginning to view Bobby's occupancy of the White House as almost inevitable.

Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon called the turn of events last June 11 when he said: "Bobby Kennedy will be the second most powerful man in the Democratic party in 1968. Whether he challenges the President or not will depend on the polls."

And, of late, the polls do indicate that Bobby would probably do better than Lyndon Johnson as their party's 1968 presidential candidate.

True, Bobby has just announced his support of LBJ in 1968; that is the appropriate thing to say these days. But 1968 is a long way off, politically speaking, and a lot can happen between now and convention time. As Bobby himself has observed, his brother's tragic death demonstrates there is nothing certain in politics.

Bobby-boy hit it real big in New York politics on primary day by finally picking a winner in what otherwise would have been a dull race for surrogate. Bobby's previous entry into local politics—his endorsement of lackluster Abe Beame as against glamorous John V. Lindsay for mayor—proved a fiasco. This time Bobby came out against the organization man, selected a reform candidate for surrogate, and—no mean achievement—won.

Bobby says he will not oppose LBJ in 1968, but much can happen in two years.

So, among other things, Bobby solidified his position as the state's top Democrat. At the same time, he proved to the growing satisfaction of this town's ultra-liberals that whatever misapprehensions they may have had of his Mc Carthyite background, he is willing to play their game.

From the liberal point of view, Bobby keeps saying the right things. Most recently, he has announced his concern that the U.S. bombings of the Hanoi-Haiphong oil dumps may make it more difficult to negotiate an end to the war in Viet Nam.

And he scored high on the ADA do-good list with his flying trip to South Africa, where in the city of Durban he joined a crowd of sympathizers in singing the civil rights song, *We Shall Overcome.* Then he flew off to several of the new African states to urge their leaders to take the lead in settling world affairs. The fact that these leaders are having a hard time settling their own affairs seems to have escaped Bobby's notice.

But, in the context of American politics, what does it really matter? For as the liberal magazine Nation **put it, Kennedy "was speaking not only to the Africans but to liberals, intellectuals, progressive labor and, in general, that part of America which is left of center. If he is to achieve higher office than the Senate, that grouping must be the nucleus of his support. If events favor, it can spread from these elements to the less differentiated electorate."**

Meanwhile, Norman Thomas said he preferred Bobby to LBJ, whom he had preferred to Barry Goldwater in 1964. The veteran Socialist said he was "happily surprised at what Kennedy has been doing."

"I think it's a lot better than what Johnson has been doing," Thomas added, "and I hope Kennedy will persevere in this because he shows evidence of being a better bet for the things we believe in than any other senator."

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Continued from Page 9

AFL-CIO vs. Kingsport Press

the files of the National Labor Relations Board. On Nov. 10, 1963, the striking unions filed charges with the NLRB accusing Kingsport of not bargaining in good faith; the NLRB investigated, found the company had gone to the bargaining table on more than 100 different occasions and had made five separate wage offers, and dropped the charges. In 1965 the unions again filed "bad faith" charges; again the NLRB rejected them.)

Following the convention, the boycott began in earnest. School boards around the country were inundated with demands from local union leaders to stop purchasing books printed by Kingsport and there were labor threats of political retaliation if the board members did not comply. In response to this union pressure, several educational organizations and representatives of the book publishing trade stated their objections to the unions' tactics and argued that it was the quality of textbooks which was important, not the labor policies of the manufacturer.

The usually liberal board of directors of the National Education Association passed a resolution at a meeting in February 1966, which criticized the labor boycott, saying:

"Whereas, school boards in many school districts are receiving propaganda urging them to refuse to buy certain text and reference books, and

"Whereas, this boycott is not based on the quality of the books, therefore

"Be it resolved, that the Board of Directors of the National Education Association urges teachers, parents and school boards across the nation to refuse to support this or any other book boycott of a similar nature, and

"Be it further resolved, that teachers, parents and school boards should purchase books on the basis of their quality and instructional suitability for students concerned."

(As a result of this resolution, the American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, which refers to the NEA as a "company union," has stepped up its drive to raid the NEA's ranks and organize teachers in its union.)

Also, the legal counsel for the National School Boards Association drew up a statement on the boycott which concluded:

"A school board may not refuse to purchase textbooks merely because such textbooks were printed by the Kingsport Press during a strike. For a school board to adopt such a resolution would be discriminatory in nature and rank favoritism in preferring union shops over non-union shops. This would be particularly onerous in the printing industry, where more than 60 per cent of the employes are not organized by labor unions."

And when the New York City Board of Education took up the issue of the boycott for the second time (it was turned down the first), following the convention, two organizations representing a majority of the country's book manufacturers and publishers protested the implementation of the boycott.

N. Y. Controversy

The board of directors of the Book Manufacturers' Institute, an association composed of most of Kingsport's competitors, sent a telegram to the New York board saying:

"The Book Manufacturers' Institute, the members of which constitute the majority of the nation's manufacturers of textbooks and other printed educational material, subscribe to the principle that Boards of Education should continue to be free to select textbooks and educational material most suited to the needs of the school system without restrictions on where or by whom this material may be produced.

"Accordingly, the Book Manufacturers' Institute requests that the New York City Board of Education reject any and all pressure which might inhibit this freedom of choice and which might result in discrimination against any manufacturer or publisher."

Supporting this view was a letter from the American Book Publishers Council which stated "We view with alarm any action by the board which would permit the existence of labor disputes to override decisions which should properly be based solely on educational considerations."

With the position thus sharply drawn, the New York Board of Education met on March 16, 1966, to take up again the issue of the Kingsport book boycott, an action which had been pushed on it diligently by board member Morris Iushewitz, secretary of the city's Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO. The resolution which the board was considering said the city would not purchase books produced by Kingsport "in any instance where books of equal value" to the schools were available.

What's 'Equal'?

Questioning this "equal value" tag, Morgan K. Smith, president of the Book Manufacturers' Institute, wrote the board that "in our opinion, the attempt to make the proposed restrictions appear reasonable by a phrase indicating that decisions would hinge on availability of books of 'equal value' is patently spurious, for this qualification could only make such a restriction inoperative. A decision of 'equal value' would be a matter of personal opinion and it is unlikely, to say the least, that teachers or principals would ignore a substantive policy directive of the board in trying to form such an opinion."

In the face of such arguments—but also in the face of mounting union pressure—the politically appointed Board of Education voted 5 to 4 to ban the further purchase of books from Kingsport Press where there were others of "equal value" available.

Kingsport immediately applied for and received a temporary court restraining order to keep this ban from being imposed until the state supreme court could rule on the legality of the ban.

Prior to the board's action, the city's corporation counsel (representing the board and other city agencies), H. Lee Rankin, had said that such a boycott as the board was then considering was beyond its authority. When it found it was going to have to defend its 5-to-4 resolution in court, the board attempted to hire an outside counsel rather than have Rankin represent it; the courts ruled that it had to retain Rankin.

The case has now been rescheduled for July 21.

Company Prospers

A handful of other cities has taken action, primarily to get the unions off their backs, on a far less militant scale than that taken originally by New York. The Cleveland School Board, for example, passed an innocuous resolution which only instructed the school superintendent not to buy Kingsport books without first reporting to the board on the situation of the strike. However, many more cities (estimates run to over 30) have refused outright to take any action at all on the boycott issue.

In general, it would appear the school boards and other Kingsport Press customers across the country are more interested in the quality of educational material contained in the books manufactured by Kingsport than in the unions' complaints about buying "scab" books.

Organized labor's claim that Kingsport is anti-union, which, first of all, does not hold up very well when the company's 30 years of harmonious union relations are considered, apparently has little effect on the thinking of the nation's educators when it comes to the question of giving the children the best possible educational materials to be found.

These observations would seem to be borne out by the financial statements of the Kingsport Press in recent months. Although strike leader DeAndrade has put an estimate of "$2 to $3 million" on the annual business loss to Kingsport as a result of the AFL-CIO boycott, the company's figures tell an entirely different story.

In the last quarter of 1965, Kingsport reported that its plant production was $25,145,051, the highest production in any one quarter in the company's history and it came in a quarter which is normally the low point of the year. For March 1966, Kingsport reported production of $6,684,332, an increase of over $1 million from the same month in 1965. Kingsport seems to be doing quite well in spite of union efforts to "bring them to their knees."

One could suppose that it was an unfortunate blunder from organized labor's point of view that the company it picked for a nationwide boycott, harassment and intimidation, produces some of the best educational material available. Labor usually likes to be found on the side championing "progressive" and improved education, but in this case the unions are shown to be, deep down inside, more absorbed in blind self-interest and contempt for management than in truly caring anything for the quality of education in our public schools.

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Labor Loses in Congress

From the *Weekly Labor Forecast and Review*

Organized labor's batting average in the current session of Congress dropped a few more points recently when the House passed an unemployment insurance bill which fell far short of the unions' goal.

For that matter, the legislation, passed by 374 to 10, was also considered a setback for the Johnson Administration, even though the Administration's proposals were not as far reaching as those of the AFL-CIO.

Both the Administration and organized labor had sought a bill which would give the federal government complete control of state unemployment compensation programs or at least set federal standards which the states would have been compelled to meet.

The AFL-CIO also sought an extension of benefits to 52 weeks and a provision that unemployment insurance coverage be expanded to include all employers of one or more.

The House ignored the federal control provisions completely, leaving the amounts and the length of payment up to the states. However, it did grant the request that coverage be extended, thus adding about 1.2 million workers employed in firms with less than four workers.

Another 200,000 workers would be covered by a change in the definition of "employe" to include such people as outside salesmen.

But by any standard, the House bill is only a faint carbon copy of what organized labor wanted.

Furthermore, there is a chance that the bill will be further emasculated when it gets to the Senate. Among the provisions considered in danger is the one extending coverage to employes in firms with less than four workers. This setback, coming on the heels of the failure to repeal Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley law which permits states to enact legislation against compulsory unionism marks labor's second decisive defeat in Congress.

Organized labor got no better than "half a loaf" on its proposal to hike the minimum wage to $2 an hour, so all in all, it hasn't been a very good year for the labor lobbyists on Capitol Hill.

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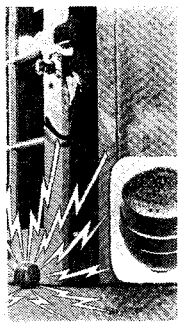

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'Liberal' Suffers Much as a Captive Word

By JAMESON G. CAMPAIGNE in the Indianapolis Star

Some of my best friends are "liberals." They don't like me to put that word in quotes, but I have to.

Because to be a liberal is one who believes in liberty, in individual freedom, in his right to live his own life without being harassed with unnecessary rules, regulations, taxes or restrictions. That is what liberals used to be before the collectivist socializers, the Fabians and labor bosses captured the word and applied it to themselves.

So now it is "liberal" to force a man to join a union against his will, his religion or his private interests. Now it is "liberal" to take from the poor and give to the rich, as the Social Security system does. Now it is "liberal" to oppose the war in Viet Nam as aggression by the United States, but to turn complacently aside when Communist China butchers the people of Tibet or Communist Russia slaughters the freedom fighters in Hungary.

Now it is "liberal" to support Martin Luther King when he says he intends to violate any laws he considers unjust. But when segregationists violate anti-segregation laws they consider unjust, "liberals" call down the wrath of Heaven upon them.

"Liberals" vociferously attack Rhodesia and South Africa for depriving their black populations of civil rights. They never take the trouble to notice that the black populations of those two countries have more civil rights, better educations, better jobs, homes and schools than all the black population living in Ethiopia, Guinea, the Congo.

The "liberals" have a lot of double standards. They say Australia is bad because it refused to allow non-whites to immigrate. But they never praise Portugal for its enlightened policy of no color discrimination at all, of intermarriage and equal civil rights as Portuguese citizens.

That is because Portugal is run by a dictator. But when you bring up Ethiopia, which is run by a dictator, and the Congo, which is run by a dictator, and Nigeria, which is now run by a dictator, or Guinea, which is run by a pro-Communist dictator, they say that is beside the point.

When their solutions to problems, like foreign aid, don't work, when their laws against segregated housing don't stop an increase of segregated housing,

Mr. Campaigne, author of several books, is editor of the Indianapolis Star.

they never question the rightness of their solution. They say we didn't spend enough money or use enough force. And write laws to do both.

But it is their incredulity, their amazed look, their indignation that any sensible person could hold opposing views, and be right, that gets me.

I remember a conversation I once had with Eric Sevareid during which we first discussed history or art or other nonpolitical subjects. I liked him and admire his style. But when it got around to politics I mentioned that I thought Barry Goldwater had some fine qualities and that I agreed with many of his conservative views. I got that amazed look.

"How can an intelligent fellow like you believe stuff like that?" was his remark.

Well, at least he said I was intelligent!

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MR. HOWE'S CRITICS:—Down in the small town of East Liberty, Tex., a number of citizens are angrily fighting to save their modern school, which may be closed because of integration guidelines established by the U.S. Office of Education. According to the *Insider's Newsletter,* the parents believe that the school is the backbone of their community, and many of them also believe that their children "aren't ready for integration." Not long ago, a petition to the Office of Education, urging against integration guidelines that threaten the East Liberty School, was signed by 90 per cent of parents with children in the school. The petition was received coolly by Commissioner of Education Harold Howe, who has his own Napoleonic ideas about the way that integration should be achieved, even if the idea of neighborhood schools should have to be abandoned entirely. Not even the race of those signing the petition had any significance for Mr. Howe. They're all Negro.—From the Richmond *News Leader*

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IT'S JUST AS WELL that Sen. Fulbright hasn't concerned himself with the war on crime. That's one place we can't afford to surrender.

Poverty Funds Used to Buy Votes

From the Anaheim (Calif.) *Bulletin*

Below is a photographic reproduction of an article that first was published by the Los Angeles *Herald-Dispatch,* a newspaper that circulates to Negro families.

The article calls attention to the fact that federal funds were being used to finance more than 100 political workers. The editors of the *Herald-Dispatch* note that the use of tax funds in this way not only is acknowledged by the director of the federal project, but actually is a subject for boasting.

The *Herald-Dispatch* deplores the use of tax funds for political purposes as a violation of the basic rights of all citizens. In a backhand sort of way, we feel the resort to federal funds for the purpose of mobilizing the race vote is a tribute to the Negro community. When you think of the millions of union dollars that have been directed to that very purpose, when you consider that the political masters of this country deem the union millions not to have been enough, and that they now feel constrained to dip into tax money to complete their grand design, then you can appreciate what an obstacle the law-abiding and law-respecting Negro citizens must be to the ambitious few who strive to use him.

NAPP Employees Work For Local Demo Party

LOS ANGELES — Several weeks ago, the Los Angeles HERALD - DISPATCH called the attention to the community, with sharp criticism, that the Neighborhood Adult Program, funded with Federal funds, was using more than a hundred members to work for the Democratic Party. The HERALD-DISPATCH stated at that time that the Poverty Program should not be used for the benefit of either the Democratic Party, the Republican Party, nor the Communist Party, or any other political party; that the workers were paid with Federal funds and should refrain from active employment in partisan politics during working hours. Human cries arose in the community to state that the HERALD-DISPATCH was wrong; that **this was not the case.** The HERALD-DISPATCH did not answer, but used the old newspaper adage **"to wait. Time will take care of itself."**

Under date June 9, the HERALD-DISPATCH received a news release from the Neighborhood Adult Project signed by Mrs. Lessie Fisher and Mr. Abie Robinson, which commends the workers of the community development project for its **excellent work during the vote campaign and getting out the vote working for the benefit of the Democratic Party during the June Primaries.**

The release stated in part that NAPP County-wide Director Mrs. Opal C. Jones said, "We are really very enthused **over the work of our staff. It** proves beyond doubt that no matter how many groups try to mistreat or malign us that **we** are bigger in stature and **that** our **commitment is to our neighborhood and our community."** "Our nei ghborhood and "our community" meant getting out the vote for the Democratic Party.

The HERALD-DISPATCH is not opposed to the participation of the community through development in the voting process, but it is opposed to the fact that people on the Federal Government payroll, being paid by the taxes of all citizens irrespective of what their political affiliations are, should be used to aid one specific political group. We believe this is a violation of the constitution and the basic rights of all citizens.

We long ago ceased to be shocked at anything the politically elite might do. But usually they seem to have preferred to perform their work in secrecy. We have not before seen them so open, so blatant.

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REP. H. R. GROSS (R.-Iowa) notes the United States is "lending" Turkey $3 million to purchase 1,000 jeeps with which to transport American specialists to backward villages to advise Turkish women on family planning. "Think of the jeeps and 'family planners' it will take when the program is moved to India!" Gross says.

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De Gaulle Wants Us to Devalue Dollar

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

M. Jacques Rueff, President de Gaulle's principal financial adviser, has publicly announced that we should double our gold price to $70 an ounce and thus again devalue the dollar.

Many central bankers in Europe believe de Gaulle is trying to achieve enough of a corner on gold to let him ultimately force us to do this.

Workman, businessman, saver, borrower, banker, pensioner, farmer—we all alike would face the pocketbook effect. And for President Johnson and the "Great Society" the implications make Mr. Johnson's monetary responsibility now nearly as consequential as the Sino-Soviet menace.

The U.S. government is living incredibly on the cuff, printing more and more bonds and paper money. Our people, in turn, are also living incredibly on the cuff—on credit. The Department of Commerce reports that Americans went $93 billion deeper in the red in 1965.

Gen. de Gaulle's France still owes the United States over $6 billion.

Public and private debt rose to a record $1.267 trillion.

In addition to the debts incurred in World War II this is an increase since World War II of $833 billion in debts.

When President Roosevelt devalued the dollar in January 1934, by changing the redemption ratio from $20.67 to $35 in paper money for an ounce of U.S. Treasury gold, the act also made it illegal for our citizens to obtain the gold. Only foreigners could, and can, do so.

Our gold reserve reached its peak at $27.7 billion during the week ended Sept. 21, 1949. Today it's lower than at any time in 28 years, while our issuance of paper money and bonds hits another new all-time high.

In addition, the dollar credits foreigners control, for which they can demand our gold, have grown so gigantic that they're about twice our entire gold supply, including even the reserve legally required behind our money.

Meanwhile, we're again in the midst of an attempt to support the British pound. Beyond our advances and others made in November 1964 to support the pound in that crisis, Britain borrowed an emergency $1 billion from the International Monetary Fund. In May 1965 she drew $1.4 billion more. And with her pound now in still another crisis, augmented by the seamen's strike that throttled the island's exports, her true reserves behind the pound are practically nil.

As one result, Britain has been a very heavy seller of prime American securities, such as Standard Oil of New Jersey, A.T. & T., etc., on the New York Stock Exchange and in private placement deals for the past two years, and still is.

I find such sales estimated among the British government's own selling agents here at $700 million last year and about $400 million in 1966 to date.

Nevertheless, our treasury's consortium protection of Britain's pound is indivisible from our defense of our own dollar. For the entire free word's postwar international monetary system is founded on the convertibility of gold at today's fixed $35 price and the exchange ratio of the U.S. dollar to the British pound.

De Gaulle violently protests this foundation. And although France still owes us $6.57 billion in adjusted debts—some so old they go back 26 years—we still allow de Gaulle systematically to conduct his declared war on our dollar and outrageously hammer away at our dwindling gold stock.

The de Gaulle strategy, in spokesman Rueff's pattern, would produce the French franc as a key currency, but it would also result in a further watered-down U.S. dollar that would knock the American people's price level into the same feverish climb that has afflicted one overextended government after another throughout all history.

On June 2, 1965, courageous Federal Reserve Board Chairman William McChesney Martin stated: "In 1933 an increase in the price of gold was recommended in order to fight deflation. Now it is recommended to fight inflation. Can there be worse confusion?"

President Johnson says we won't devalue the dollar. But no such pronouncement can be made to stick without the performance required to support it. And under today's conditions, unless Mr. Johnson stops the "Great Society's" deficit financing—the government's continuous borrowing to pay its bills—de Gaulle can win and the threatened American dollar will go down the drain.

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HCUA Proves Its Worth

From the Richmond *News Leader*

Last month Congressman Edwin Willis of Louisiana, chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, introduced a bill that would allow the Justice Department to put the Ku Klux Klan under new legal wraps. The bill is the result of recent committee investigations indicating that much of the racial violence in the South has been Klan-inspired.

The bill might help to answer the largely legitimate appeals from foes of the Klan that something should be done about the KKK. And, just as important, the bill ought to silence the foes of HCUA who continually argue that all the committee ever does is intimidate innocent people. It's a good bet, though, that when appropriation time for HCUA comes around next March, the committee's left-leaning critics will conveniently forget the bill introduced recently.

Those critics spend a lot of time protesting that HCUA investigations, like the one just conducted on the Klan, do not lead to legislation. In 1960, for example, Americans for Democratic Action endorsed the following resolution: "We urge that congressional investigations be limited to obtaining information leading toward legislative action. We urge that the Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives be discontinued."

The fact remains, however, that in the 25 years HCUA has been investigating subversive activities, it has sponsored nearly 200 pieces of legislation aimed at combatting subversion, probably more legislation than any other congressional investigating committee. About one-fourth of the sponsored bills have been voted into law by Congress. And although some of them have been diluted or nullified by the Supreme Court, others remain as major weapons in the fight against subversion, sabotage and espionage.

The argument will be heard, nevertheless, that prior to the recent investigation, HCUA never has questioned the objectives of the Klan or, say, the Nazis. But it has, back in the mid '40s and even earlier, when it checked the Klan and the institutionalized lunacies of Fritz Kuhn and the Nazi Bund.

An investigation now, however, of the American Nazi party and George Lincoln Rockwell's swastikaed cretins who ply their pathology in the fever swamps of the crazy-right would be a waste of the committee's time. Rockwell and his kooks pose a marginal threat to American security if they pose any threat at all, contrary to the Klan and the Communists.

The threat posed by them is real enough. And it would be well to recognize that HCUA has done much to counter the inroads they have made into American society. Without sentries like HCUA serving long days at our outposts of freedom, subversion by the forces arrayed against us would soon bring endless night.

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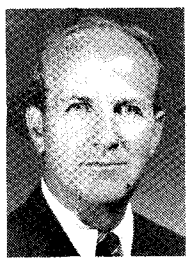
SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

War on Crime

By REP. ROBERT McCLORY (R.-Ill.)

The public demand for action [against crime] is completely understandable. The incidence of criminal activity is mounting every year. The 1964 crime rate was 11 per cent higher than in 1963 and 75 per cent higher than in 1954. More than seven million major crimes (murder, rape, burglaries, etc.) were committed last year—or one major crime for every 32 people in the United States. The FBI estimates the annual cost of crime at more than $27 billion. Commenting on this present situation, Sen. John McClellan (D.-Ark.) declared: ". . . there can be no 'Great Society' unless it is also a safe society. And a safe society cannot be built nor sustained in a climate of crime, corruption and moral decay . . . history records that many civilizations have been destroyed from within. Let us heed that warning, lest we succumb to the tyranny of a criminal anarchy." This sober warning, coupled with the shocking facts of criminal activity throughout the nation, should convince the U.S. Congress to act decisively—now.



Rush to Iowa

By REP. H. R. GROSS (R.-Iowa)

Isn't it strange that the state of Iowa suddenly has become a popular place for high Johnson Administration officials to visit? (Anyone need to be reminded that this is an election year?) First, it was "Alibi Orville" Freeman. Incidentally, the secretary of agriculture commandeered a military plane for his political junket to Iowa two weeks ago, which simply means that the taxpayers will be required to pick up the tab. Freeman obviously made little headway in his efforts to placate irate farmers, so last week the chief architect of the "Great Society," Lyndon Johnson, journeyed to the state. No doubt many farmers smiled—or even laughed out loud—when they learned that the "typical" Iowa farm selected for the President to visit was a 1,270-acre hog, cattle and corn spread which one newspaper described as a "politician's dream." Iowans ought to brace themselves, for the parade of Administration spokesmen to the state no doubt will continue—until November. But as American casualties mount in Viet Nam, and with a continuing rise in the cost of living because of irresponsible federal spending, these Washington bureaucrats might just find it difficult to propagandize the people of Iowa into believing they never had it so good!

Grand Canyon Project

By REP. JAMES CLEVELAND (R.-N. H.)

Unless cost benefit factors and other considerations justify big hydroelectric dam projects, I generally oppose them. Thus, I fought against the Livermore Falls dam in the Pemigewasset Valley and the Dickey-Lincoln high dam on the St. John River in northern Maine. Now, most emphatically, another proposal, dangerously near approval, must be added to the list. This is the plan to dam the Colorado River at Marble Gorge and Glen Canyon in the Grand Canyon. Its purpose is to provide water and electrical power. Its effect, however, would be to alter the flow of the river and drastically affect the geology of the Grand Canyon—a fabulous natural wonder. Beyond the threat to the canyon itself, these dams, like the two other big dams mentioned above, represent an obsolete concept. Big dams are no longer the most economical way of generating electrical power. Steam plants usually are cheaper and more efficient today and, in the near future, atomic plants will be furnishing cheap power. The Administration is pushing hard for the Grand Canyon projects, however, and only a widely aroused public will be able to stop them. Against arguments that the project is needed for water should be balanced the fact that there is an appalling waste of water by evaporation involved with large western impoundments. The annual evaporation of water from Lake Mead (Nevada—Arizona) and Lake Powell (Utah) totals more than 537 billion gallons, more than enough to supply the population of New Hampshire for a whole year!

$250 Per Taxpayer

By REP. ARCH MOORE (R.-W. Va.)

The Administration asked that the national debt limit be raised from $328 billion to $332 billion. This is the second biggest item in our national budget—the interest payment which must be made annually on this national debt. Presently we are paying $12.5 billion a year for this interest. This breaks down to an average of $250 per taxpayer. The budget has not been balanced since President Eisenhower left office. It seems rather ironic that in this year of the biggest tax take in our nation's history, that this Johnson-Humphrey Administration continues its deficit spending.

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SEN. MILWARD SIMPSON (R.-Wyo.) has called on the Pentagon to make public a secret report on the Gulf of Tonkin naval battle in 1964 which triggered the first 1964 U. S. bombing of North Viet Nam. Simpson noted that Sen. J. William Fulbright (D.-Ark.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has suggested the incident may have been staged to aid LBJ in the presidential campaign then under way.

LBJ Adds 5,000 Employes a Week

By SEN. JOHN WILLIAMS (R.-Del.)

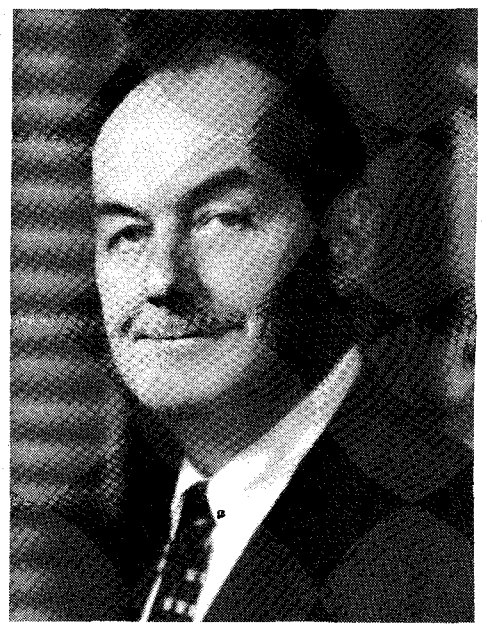
The Johnson Administration is adding employes to the federal payroll at a rate of over 5,000 per week. On June 30 the Joint Committee on Nonessential Federal Expenditures issued a report which shows that for the month of May the Administration added 21,007 employes to the public payroll.

During the past 12 months the number of federal employes has increased by a total of 185,758. Their salaries represent an additional cost to the taxpayers of over $1 billion annually.

The 185,758 extra employes that have been put on the public payroll during the past 12 months compares to an addition of only 615 added during the preceding 12 months.

This spectacular increase cannot be excused on the basis of a war. There was a war going on last year; besides, over half of this addition was in civilian agencies.

This spectacular increase in federal employment appears rather ironical when we remember that last December President Johnson held a special press conference and in a great display of economy called for a reduction in the federal payroll of 25,000 by June 30. Instead of reducing it, the Administration has for the past 12 months been increasing the public payroll at an average rate of 15,000 per month.



SEN. WILLIAMS

Figuring the government on a 40-hour week (no holidays), this represents an average increase during the past 12 months of one extra employee every 40 seconds.

But this is an election year, and the "Great Society" is not averse to spending the taxpayers' money to perpetuate itself in power.

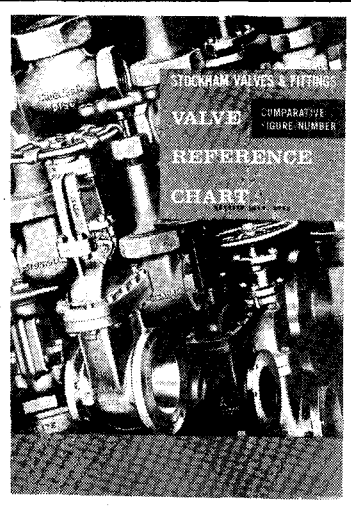
Confusing World of Governmentese

By SEN. PETER DOMINICK (R.-Colo.)

One area of governmentese which is, to say the least, baffling to all of us, is Defense Department jargon. Recently the Armed Forces Management Magazine described a new TIC (Tongue-In-Cheek) Aid for preparing defense speeches and briefings. The new invention gives all of us the ability to be instant experts on matters of defense and this "Buzzphrase Generator" is well worth repeating. It consists of three columns of buzzwords numbered zero to nine:

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
0. integrated	0. management	0. options
1. total	1. organizational	1. flexibility
2. systematized	2. monitored	2. capability
3. parallel	3. reciprocal	3. mobility
4. functional	4. digital	4. programming
5. responsive	5. logistical	5. concept
6. optimal	6. transitional	6. time-phase
7. synchronized	7. incremental	7. projection
8. compatible	8. third-generation	8. hardware
9. balanced	9. policy	9. contingency

Think of any three-digit number and then select the corresponding buzzword from each column and, suddenly, you sound as if you know what you're talking about. For instance, take the number 455, and you come up with "functional logistical concept." That has no meaning to me, but it certainly sounds great. No one will have the remotest idea what it means, but the ring of the phrasing makes even the most expert defense man stop before he questions it.



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Let's Take Another Look at Interpretive Reporting

By MORRIE RYSKIND

If I return to the subject of "interpretive reporting," it is because it remains the biggest psychological weapon in the armament of the Liberal Establishment. In the bright lexicon of revolution—and that's what we're going through, whether we realize it or not—the news is not nearly as important as the manner in which it is filtered down to the public. And no item is too small to be passed without going through the screening process. After all, war is war.

The tactic is sound and in universal use. The first move of any South American junta—civil or military—is to seize control of the radio stations, the medium from which the bulk of the citizenry gets its news. Ditto for China and Cuba. And, in a more literate country, papers like *Pravda* and *Izvestia* do for the reader what Radio Moscow does for the auditor.

But over here we have a long tradition of journalistic integrity and it is important, to be effective, to give at least the appearance of being strictly kosher. But we are an inventive folk and know there are many ways to skin a cat.

Take a recent example. Ronald Reagan, interviewed in the East, announces he will not request any out-of-state GOP bigwigs to aid his campaign. The voters, he says, look on the gubernatorial fight as strictly a California affair. Ergo, he will ask neither Ike nor Nixon nor Goldwater to go on the hustings for him.

That's the straight news—but see how it is presented. You pick up your Los Angeles liberal morning paper, look through the summary of the "News of the Day" and find this: "Ronald Reagan said Republicans can win in California without the help of Barry Goldwater or other national figures in the GOP. (See Page 3, part 1.)"

You then dutifully turn to page 3, and, sure enough, there is the headline in big type, "Reagan Says He Does Not Need Goldwater's Aid," which confirms your first impression that Reagan deliberately chose to snub Barry.

But wait. The sub-head, necessarily in smaller type, preserves the legal fiction that the news is related impartially: "Candidate Also Declines Help of Eisenhower and Other National Figures." And, if you read the text below, you will get Ronnie's actual comment. But not everyone will, as the men who wrote the "News of the Day" capsule and the headline are doubtless aware.

Consider that Ike was President for two terms; and that Nixon was his Veep and came within a whisker of winning over John F. Kennedy.

And yet the whole thing is slanted—and don't tell me there's another word that better describes the situation—to appear to the casual reader as a denigration of Goldwater, the Establishment's favorite whipping boy.

Was it planned that way? Can a duck swim? What do you think?

There are other ways, too, of coloring the presentation of news while preserving the mantle of fairness. You simply attach an unsavory adjective or noun in picturing the opposition. Signed or not, if the story appears on the front page, the average reader will take it for gospel.

A political reporter on the paper referred to started a trend some years ago by terming all conservative candidates "right-wing" and their philosophical opponents—"left-wing?" Perish the thought! No, the latter were "moderates."

And here, from the same source, is the result of the latest state poll: "Reagan Holds 11 Per Cent Margin Over Brown." The body of the story goes on to offer a possible explanation:

"This year Reagan defeated Christopher by a larger margin than political observers had expected. The notoriety he gleaned from his impressive victory might partially explain his increased percentage of the vote."

The key word, of course, is "notoriety." Here's how Webster's defines it: "The condition of being an object of wide attention, interest and comment, but for something reprehensible or scandalous."

For Heaven's sake, Ronnie! Whatever have you been up to now?

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Only in America

From the Indianapolis *Star*

It seems ironic that American turncoat Clarence Adams came home to the United States on July 4.

Adams was one of the 21 American soldiers captured by the Communist Chinese in Korea who decided to remain in Red China after the war. Only two of the 21 are now still there.

"I hope there are no fireworks," Adams told a Copley Press reporter recently in Hong Kong. "I'd just like to get a job and support my family. Communism wasn't all they said it was."

The Memphis, Tenn., native said that before he left Red China authorities questioned him intensely about what he would say to the press after he left the mainland.

"I'll just tell them the facts," Adams said he told the Red official. "A man can make his own history, but it is the people who judge history," said the Red.

It is noted that two years ago Adams made some tape recordings in Peking for the Viet Cong, appealing to Negro soldiers in Viet Nam to think over the reasons they are fighting there while there were racial inequalities back in the United States. Now he says he has no intentions of joining any peace movements or anti-Viet Nam groups on his return.

"I've seen the other side of the river," Adams said. "It's not for me. I'll be glad to be back home."

We can't help wondering what his fate would be if he were a defected Red Chinese returning to his homeland, or a turncoat Russian en route back to Moscow.

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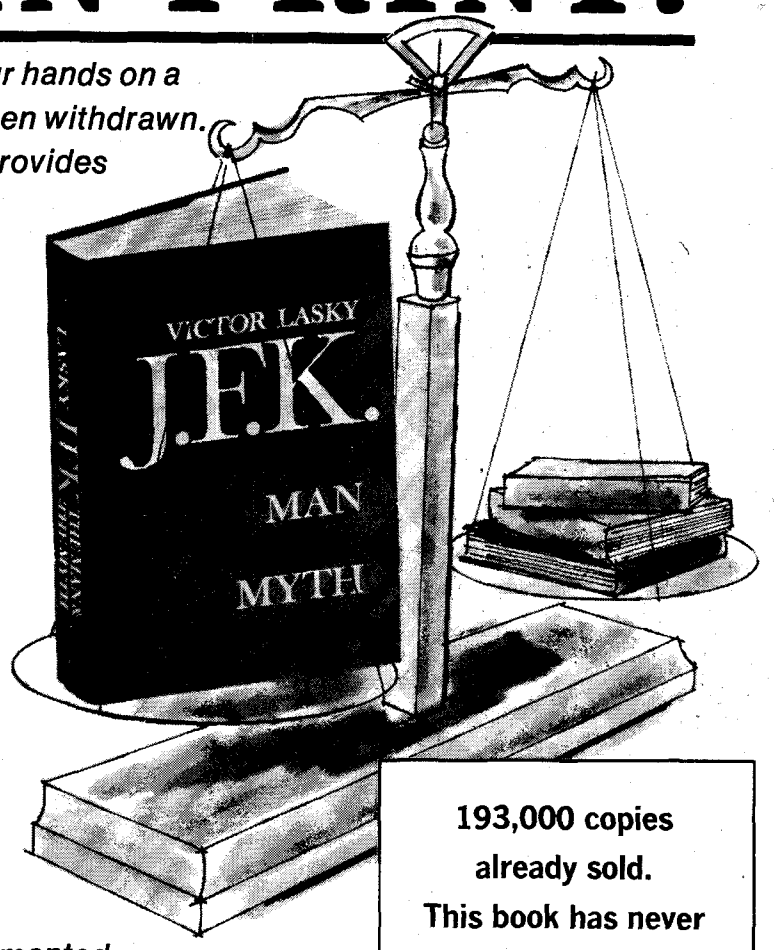

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